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# The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley

ESTABLISHED 1848



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## Missouri Farmers' Week

The most progressive stockmen are those who travel, read and think. One good thing after another is offered to the stockman for his benefit. This has been an exceptional year for these opportunities, and many of America's meat producers have seen and studied the great marts from whence come the ultimate demand for their products. They have stood at the ringside and studied the premier exhibitions of their favorite breed. These men are making money and living well. They are the up-to-date farmers of every community. And yet they all say they cannot learn and observe enough.

These men are always in attendance at farmers' meetings, to talk with the big breeders. These basic

than during the week's convention at Columbia. Your business may be slack and a loss seems evident. The time and study spent at Columbia during Farmers' Week may help to find the cause for such a condition. It may be on this visit that you will have a chance to meet some farmer who has successfully solved the very problem with which you are now confronted. Missouri Farmers' Week is the clearing house for up-to-date, practical ideas, void of theory.

There is an actual shortage of beef in the country. Threatened as we are with another hog cholera calamity such as we had last year, the matter of overcoming this shortage of beef is to be thoroughly discussed

tives, will be one of the judges. Mrs. Clark has acquired world-wide fame as a judge of home-cured meats. She substantially backed the eminence of Missouri hams some years ago, for which she has been justly awarded, for Missouri hams have now taken first rank. Mrs. Clark never fails to serve her friends Missouri ham at the Wednesday receptions which she gives at her home at the National capital. H. J. Waters, President of the Kansas Agricultural College, formerly Dean of the Missouri College of Agriculture, and prominently mentioned as the new secretary of the Department of Agriculture, will also officiate as a judge of the home-cured meat show. There are few housewives who are not familiar

ium list can be obtained from him.

The following is a list of the different associations holding their meetings at Columbia, Mo., January 13-17, during Farmers' Week: Missouri Corn Growers' Association; Missouri Cattle Feeders' Association; Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association; Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association; Missouri Sheep Breeders' Association; Missouri State Dairy Association; Woman's Home Makers Conference; Missouri Women Farmers' Association; Missouri Farm Management Association; Missouri State Poultry Association, division of American Poultry Association; Missouri Association of County and District Fair Managers, organization of a Country Life Conference, and the



STOCK FARM IN ARKANSAS.

breeders, representatives of every breed, will be in attendance and deliver lectures during Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College at Columbia, Mo., January 13-17, 1913. How many Missouri farmers cannot afford to be awake to these things at first hand? This year should see more farmers at Missouri Farmers' Week to learn and preserve the good things given them for practical benefit than ever before.

More traveling means more learning, and Farmers' Week affords a most excellent opportunity for this. It is the man with brains and an insight into human nature who inevitably succeeds, and nowhere can men mingle with a better class of men

during the week, not only by special talkers, but in the meetings of the Missouri Cattle Feeders' Association, which meets here at that time, January 13-17.

Realizing the importance of Missouri's standing in the production of home-cured meats, the State Board of Agriculture has appropriated \$100 in prizes, no entrance fees, to be awarded in a Home Cured Meat Contest, the first of its kind to be held in any State. The meat to be entered in this contest must be received by the Board not later than Saturday, January 11th. The judges in this contest insure its success. Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the present Speaker of the National House of Representa-

with Mr. Water's receipt for home-cured meat. Mr. Waters will address the farmers and their wives Thursday night, January 16th, on all phases of co-operation. Dr. P. F. Trowbridge of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Missouri, under whose direction the prize roast beef is prepared for the Farmers' Week banquet, a decided feature of the week, will also serve on the committee of judges.

Practically \$3,000 is to be given away as premiums in the Missouri State Corn Show, which is also held during Farmers' Week; meeting at the same time. Mr. C. B. Hutchison, Columbia, Mo., is secretary of this organization and a copy of the prem-

re-organization of the Missouri Swine Growers' Association.

Program for Farmers' Week can be obtained from T. C. Wilson, Secretary, Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Two new courses are offered by the College of Agriculture for the period of seven weeks, beginning January 6 and closing February 21. They are known as the short course in dairying and the special poultry course. The former is planned especially to meet the needs of men who wish to become creamery operators. The special course in poultry raising is intended primarily for persons who wish to specialize in raising poultry.

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## Horticulture

### HOW TO PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Some of your readers ask what is best to keep rabbits from killing trees. I have experimented many years to learn best and cheapest way to protect fruit trees from being barked by rabbits and mice and found washes that will prevent rabbits and mice. But for a few trees or even many, take corn stocks or old weeds about 18 inches long, stick three or four around tree close enough to keep off mice. Tie tops so the freezing and thawing won't heave them out.

Don't neglect this work as it will save many trees. In due time I will give the RURAL WORLD readers a recipe how to kill and prevent borers and keep bark smooth.

JACOB FAITH.

### THE FUTURE OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS.

In considering the future of the nursery business, I shall not attempt to touch on subjects, such as replacing, which has been widely discussed, nor will I attempt to discuss such debatable questions as to whether or not the nursery business will continue to be largely handled through salesmen or will eventually become strictly a mail order proposition. Time alone can solve these problems. Also I shall not endeavor to forecast events, or make wild guesses or predictions as to what the future will bring forth. This we can only judge from the past. Future developments cannot be foreseen, and any definite predictions I might make would be of little value and very uninteresting to this audience. Probably the next 25 years will be much the same as the last 25 years. The most marked difference, as I see it, is the renewed impetus the fruit industry as a whole has received by the "back to the land" movement. This movement, as you all well know, was originally a distinctly western idea and largely the result of western energy.

Western orchardists have been progressives from the very beginning; their methods, judged by old horticultural standards, have been decidedly revolutionary, but these methods have made good and many sections are now following their lead—in fact, all sections have been more or less affected thereby. The western orchardists are to be congratulated on the part they have played in up-building and modernizing horticulture. Not only the orchardists, but also the western nurserymen who have been, to a certain extent, the teachers and advisors of the western orchardists. Many, in fact, all of you, have contributed largely to the great advancement and renewed interest in horticulture which we have witnessed during recent years.

In our endeavor to penetrate the future, it may be interesting to look behind us for we find that American nurserymen have been leaders since the earliest history of our country. Away back in 1794 we find Wm. Prince at the head of a nursery of large proportions at Flushing, Long Island. In his catalog list for that year we find an assortment almost, if not quite, equal in size to that of any of the largest nurseries of modern times. We also find that Prince knew how to advertise, both at home and abroad, and as a consequence, he created a wide market for his products. His exportations went forth to Europe and many other foreign countries.

Upon closer investigations of the

### CANNING FACTORIES

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Prince Nurseries, however, we find a marked absence of modern push and hustle. Scientific management, as known today, was a thing unheard of and its application unknown. On the contrary, our great nurseries of the present time are well systematized and are run on a scientific basis, probably equal to that of any of the best institutions in this country.

In comparing the lists of our modern nurseries to the lengthy lists of Wm. Prince, issued in 1794, we find no great difference in size, however, one feature is conspicuous: Our modern nurseries list more varieties of great worth and fewer sorts of questionable value. Without fear of contradiction, I may safely say that the tendency of the better nurserymen of today is to grow only the best varieties with less regard to the demand, and this is as it should be. The nurseryman should be the dependable advisor of the planter. He should not grow, or sell to his customers, any stock that will not give satisfaction and full value received.

Many leading nurseries have now reached such a point in their internal organization that there is slight room for radical improvement. In planning for the future, we must look beyond the confines of our own business; we must look to the creation of a larger market for our products. This, we believe, is the one great opportunity which the future holds for us. Along these lines, we must work out our salvation for the future success of the nursery business. There is only one way to increase to any marked extent the planting of trees and that is to largely increase the consumption of fruit.

To accomplish our object, to build our future success on a broad and permanent foundation, all fruit interests, scientists, nurserymen, orchardists, and fruit merchants, should cooperate in an active campaign to popularize the use of fruit by the general public and place fruit in every household as a staple food.

We have great possibilities on which to base such a movement, for good ripe fruit is not only of great food value, but the medicinal qualities of fruit, particularly apples, are well known. Many little incidents proving this fact have come to our notice from time to time.

For instance, a leading physician in one of the largest hospitals in the world recently wrote as follows: "A great many sporadic cases of scurvy come to our eyes in the large cities. Under adequate acid fruit diet, these cases are immediately relieved and eventually cured."

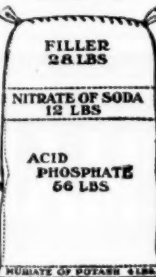
Good fruit has been recognized as a natural food by the medical fraternity for centuries. We recall one incident where a mother once asked the great Alcott how best to rear her boys? Alcott replied: "Madam, teach them the Ten Commandments and give them all the good ripe apples they can eat."

Ex-Senator Cockrell, for thirty years United States Senator from Missouri, is another well known devotee of the fruit diet. For many years the Senator's mid-day meal consisted of a big luscious apple, and thousands of the busiest men in the great cities are following his example. Then, we have before us an opportunity as yet practically undeveloped.

Not only will the greater consumption of fruit increase health, but it will go a long way toward reducing the present high cost of living. The consumption of more and better fruit by Americans is bound to increase our physical strength and health.

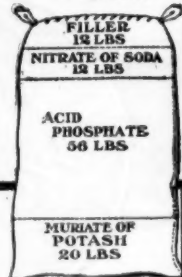
In the writer's travels in various countries, he has always been struck by the exceedingly small quantity of meat consumed by the healthiest citizens of these countries, namely the so-called "middle classes." We must overcome the American idea of considering fruit as something of a luxury,

100 pounds of an ordinary Fertilizer (testing 2-8-2)



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Well-balanced Fertilizer (testing 2-8-10)



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contain more than three times as much Potash as phosphoric acid.

It was found years ago that the composition of the crop is not a sure guide to the most profitable fertilizer, but it does not take a very smart man to figure out that a well-balanced fertilizer should contain at least as much Potash as Phosphoric Acid. Insist on having it so. If you do not find the brand you want, make

one by adding enough Potash to make it right. To increase the Potash 4 1/2 per cent. (for cotton and grain), add one bag Muriate of Potash per ton of fertilizer; to increase it 9 per cent. (truck, potatoes, tobacco, corn, etc.), add two bags Sulphate or Muriate per ton.

Talk to your dealer and ask him to carry Potash in stock or order it for you. It will pay you both, for

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## SEEDS

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and when we make the wife and mother realize that good ripe fruit is an absolute necessity for the proper rearing of her children, then we have largely eliminated doctor's bills, have benefited the health of the Nation, benefited ourselves and found, at least, one solution of the present high cost of living.

In a recent issue of one of our leading fruit journals we find an article entitled "Two Hundred and Nine Ways of Serving the Apple." The editor of this valuable paper is to be congratulated, for this is a big step in the right direction—a true appeal to the housewife.

Increased consumption of fruit naturally increases the planting of trees, and this is the ultimate object of our future activities.

As we now see it, to accomplish this object, we must do three things:

First—We must solve the problem of supplying every family with good ripe fruit at moderate cost.

Second—We must lower the cost of production.

Third—We must improve methods of distribution.

Thus, we see the real problem confronting us is to lessen the final cost to the consumer. This can be done—it will be done, and that too, without lessening the final net profit to the orchardist or nurseryman.

Circumstances will, of course, largely control our future actions, but one thing is certain—to succeed in a large way, the nurserymen of the future must be progressives—we must be just as active in our own line as other food producers, or those interested in other lines.

L. C. STARK.

Louisiana, Mo.

### HARVESTING ONIONS.

After onions have been properly topped, pulled with a wood-tooth rake and cured in the sun, they should be carefully run over a grader and thus relieved of the small stock as well as of much litter and soil that has adhered to them and become detached while handling, says the Northwestern Agriculturist. A grader will pay its cost in increasing the selling value of a single carload of onions or potatoes, provided it contains any considerable quantity of small stock and dirt.

Onions, like apples, must be handled as carefully as eggs to insure good keeping qualities. Don't shovel them like potatoes or travel over them because such careless methods

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A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about \$1000 worth of horses and machinery and just \$5 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 60 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.  
 or Address, Superintendent of Immigration  
 Ottawa, Ont., Canada

will surely cause decay and sprouting in a very short time with the perishable bulbs. Discard all scallions or "big necks." They are worthless to the shipper and may ruin the sale of their associates in the car because they will sprout and soon decay in spite of good care and storage.

Bushel crates are the ideal things for handling and storing onions. The Southern buyer will often pay a premium for crated stock which will equal the cost of the containers. The crates, well made, will endure several years of service. Onions will heat quickly when piled in large quantities. They are frequently stored in sacks for the winter where the temperature is a degree or two above the freezing point. Provision must be made for a circulation of dry air between each row and tier of sacks.

It pays to store the onion crop until cold weather. The price usually takes on a decided advance when shipments are called for in the South. The onion crop is profitable to all who make a study of the business and markets.

Jack and Bob were out for a day's fishing. They had been sitting very patiently by the side of the river for nearly four hours without making a capture, when suddenly Jack cried out:

"Bob, I've got a bite!"

"What is it?" cried Bob, in excitement "A trout?"

"No," replied Jack, "It's a wasp."



## The Poultry Yard

### THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE GOOSE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The peculiarities and intelligence of geese has been the subject of many an interesting tale. Some of these anecdotes are scarcely creditable, yet those who have kept and studied the nature of geese are ready to accept almost any tale that may be told of them.

Morris relates a number of instances where ganders have become the inseparable companions of their masters, following them about the fields on hunting expeditions, and into the streets of a town, like the most devoted dog.

The same writer also relates how faithfully a gander discharged the self-imposed duty of guardian and guide to an old blind woman. Whenever she went to church he directed her footsteps into safe paths by taking hold of her gown with his bill, and during the services he nipped grass in the cemetery close by, until she required his services as guide to return home.

Another incident is told that is said to have occurred in a town in Pennsylvania. A man was playing an accordion when it was noticed the pet goose on the place became fairly intoxicated with the music. He kept excellent time with his feet all the time the music continued. Noticing the bird's liking for it, the man repeated the tunes again and again, the bird each time showing its appreciation.

The writer one day was driving with an old-time resident along a country road in Massachusetts, when an old lady was noticed coming along closely followed by an old gander. When the old lady stopped to talk to a passerby, the gander would also stop and look up in the face of the stranger all the while he or she was talking, just as though it understood every word that was spoken. The bird's whole life seemed to be wrapped up in the affections of that old lady, and they were inseparable companions.

Our companion informed us that this gander would lie in front of the house perfectly contented as long as the old lady was indoors doing her work, but the moment she appeared ready to walk, the bird would greet her with a peculiar cry and walk closely by her side.

Geese are ever on the alert, becoming veritable watch dogs during the day and night. The approach of a stranger is the signal for shrilling yells which cannot be mistaken. It was this trait of watchfulness that gave the geese credit as early as 388 B. C. for saving Rome from surprise and capture.

Geese are long-lived, some instances being recorded where they attained a great age. In 1859 a goose was exhibited at the New Jersey State Fair, and her history, on a placard tacked on the coop, read as follows:

"Madam Goose is now owned by Robert Schomp, of Reading, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. She has been in his possession 25 years, and was given to him by his grandfather, Major H. G. Schomp. Robert's father is now in his 85th year, and this goose was a gift to his mother as part of her marriage outfit. The mate of Madam Goose was killed in the Revolutionary War, being rode over by a troop of cavalry. In the spring of 1857 she laid six eggs, three of which were hatched and the goslings raised. In 1858 she made seven nests and laid two eggs, evidence perhaps of failing faculties. Her eyes are becoming dim, one having almost entirely failed. The

year of her birth cannot be known, but she remains a representative of the olden time."

Nearly 30 years ago William Rankin, a noted breeder of geese, purchased in Rhode Island a wild gander which has been owned by one family some 50 years. A member of the family had wounded the gander by firing into a flock of wild geese, breaking his wing. The gander recovered from his injury and was kept for that number of years without, however, mating with other geese. Several years ago it was reported that he was still alive, doing service as a decoy bird during the gunning season, and highly valued by his owner, although at least 75 years old.

Mr. Rankin cites the instance of a goose owned in Boxford, Massachusetts, where it was the property of one family for 101 years, and then was killed by the kick of a horse. She had laid 15 eggs and was sitting on them when a horse approached too near the nest; she rushed off, in defense of her eggs, seized the animal by the tail, and was killed by a kick from him.

In former times it was not uncommon for the farmer's daughter, on her wedding day, to receive, among her other gifts, a goose from the old homestead, to become her property and accompany her to her new home. In some instances such geese were kept for many years, perhaps far beyond the life of the young lady to whom it was presented.

Geese have a number of peculiarities which are interesting. When sexes are equal, geese pair and become very much attached to their mates, seldom proving unfaithful. They have strong attachment to their home. They are grazers, their bills being provided with sharp, interlocking, serrated edges, designed to readily cut and divide vegetable tissues, and the tongue at the tip is covered with hard, hair-like projections pointing toward the throat, which serve to quickly and surely convey the bits of grass and leaves to the throat.

Goose grease from time immemorial has been considered a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, stiff joints, sprains, etc., and the Hebrews prefer it to lard for cooking purposes. In Europe the liver of the goose is sold to pie makers, who make of it the well-known pies. As high as \$4.00 per dozen is paid for these livers. Geese are the cleanest fowls alive, being very particular about the condition of their food. They seem to appreciate the care and attention they receive, and soon learn to know their attendants. In China goose manure brings a high price, but its value has not become recognized in this country to any great extent.

Ganders occasionally take very peculiar freaks, such as conceiving a violent attachment for some inanimate object as a door, a stove, a cart, wheel, a plow, or something of a similar nature, when they will spend the greater part of their time sitting beside it or in its company.

Should the gander be separated from his mate and placed with another, he will seldom accept the new one as long as the old mate is anywhere within hearing distance, and even when entirely removed from the premises, it frequently takes some time before he will become reconciled to his new mate.

The broody goose plucks off more or less down from her breast with which to line the nest and cover the eggs whenever she leaves them. During breeding season ganders, and even geese when sitting, or in defense of their young, manifest courage and often punish intruders severely. When interfered with they seize the intruder with the bill and sometimes scratch with the claws. They have sufficient power in the jaws to bite quite hard,

and a large, full grown gander has been known to strike hard enough with the wings to break a person's arm.

When a goose is hatching she must be watched, but not disturbed. The actions of the gander at this time is interesting. He keeps standing on one leg for weeks—probably his way of doing penance—and has one eye half shut, keeping guard that nothing can approach the nest. Just as soon as the first gosling breaks the shell, the gander closes in and draws his defense closer, and stands or walks on both feet now. Should one approach to the nest, the old goose will stretch her neck out and resist the intrusion to her utmost, while the gander will execute a flanking movement that is very disconcerting.

Young goslings quite frequently roll over on their backs while in the pasture, and unless righted will lie in that position until they die. They are unable to recover themselves. If the mother of the unfortunate gosling is a goose, she at once understands the young one's predicament and quickly rights it, showing a wonderful example of intelligence; but should the mother be a hen, she does not know what to do, and the consequence is that the little one is allowed to lie there and struggle until it is dead.

Years ago, and we presume it is the same today, geese were herded in large flocks in Strasburg, on the European continent, in charge of a shepherd. The birds were reared by the pheasantry, every one of whom was possessed of some stock of these fowls. The shepherd every morning would wake the echoes of the village by the sound of a trumpet, with which he assembled his feathered flock, which, in the company of a herd of pigs, repaired to pasture on the common devoted to that purpose. In the evening the shepherd led back his flock; but, before they arrived at the village, almost all the geese would take flight, rise above the roofs, and settle down in their respective homes. They flapped their wings, crossed, and flew against each other in the air, uttered a cry not unlike a note of a hoarse trumpet, and presented an animated scene to the delight of the villagers.

At that time it was said that 150,000 geese annually passed through the market of Strasburg—the place where Matthieu, the cook of Cardinal de Rohan, first suggested the use of liver of the goose for pies. In order to secure large firm livers, a highly stimulating diet is resorted to. The attendant has to rise two or three times in the night, and inspect her stock—geese during the latter part of their feeding are subject to apoplexy. This dreadful watch marches about with a sharp knife, to cut the throat of the first which shows symptoms of suffocation. The bird is then plucked and disjointed, and hung in an airy place. After 24 hours it is taken down and the much-esteemed liver extracted.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

### IMPROVE THE FLOCK.

Every person at all interested in poultry is anxious that the farmers over the country improve their farm poultry. The only way we see that seems practical is to get the young folks thoroughbred stock and have them become acquainted with the modern methods of caring for the poultry. It is just as honorable and just as much the right thing to do for every farm boy and girl to go to school to study poultry and how to care for it as it is for them to go to school to study about dairying or domestic science.

There are many rural schools over the country that have introduced the study of poultry and its care into the regular course of studies. No one in those schools has ever complained because of that addition. In fact, all are pleased and the youngsters have derived an immense amount of val-

## A CHERRY ORCHARD 1\$

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a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make \$300 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Every fruit grower needs poultry. Good Poultry alone; 10 cents a copy; 25 cents a year. Free with \$1.00 order for cherry trees. Agents wanted, write today.

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FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS I WILL sell at \$1.00 each some choice breeding stock. Both cocks and hens. White and Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rocks. Order early to get the best. E. W. GERR, Farmington, Me.

### BRED FOR EGGS AND MEAT

Bellevue Strain of White and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, and Light Brahmas.

Stock for sale. Over 30 years in business. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 2, Hammon, Atlantic County, New Jersey.

### 43 VARIETIES

POULTRY, PIGEONS, WATER FOWL, ORNAMENTAL BIRDS AND DOGS. Hand-some Illustrated Catalogue 4c.

MISSOURI SQUAB CO., Dep. J6, Kirkwood, Mo.

uable knowledge that will help them, not only in the poultry yard, but in other work.

It would be a good plan for every rural school to hold local poultry shows to determine which is the best poultryman. A local poultry association could be organized and prizes offered for the best fowl exhibited.

Get the young folks interested early in poultry and that interest will stay with them always. If you have no better way of starting them, give them an old hen and some eggs and let them hatch a brood of chicks. With the chicks raised they can in a few months or years have enough to buy good, thoroughbred stock. When they do buy good stock—see to it that they sell off every scrub on the farm. It is dangerous to have them around—to the future of the flock.—C. C. Sherlock.

## The Apiary

### FLAVOR IN HONEY.

One of the leading produce commission agents in Chicago who has charge of the money business of the firm, has this to say about flavor in honey:

It is becoming better understood among the consuming classes that unripe honey is not palatable; therefore, the chief thing now in selling honey is to get the aroma as well as the appearance. The trade is discriminating more and more each season with regard to flavor. If the producer is known to manage his product so as to get this aroma, it will stand a better chance of being marketed at a little higher price than his neighbor's. When there is an abundance of honey this is quite an advantage. People buy honey because it is more than a sweet—they buy it for the relish; therefore, the ripening of honey, and not exposing it to the atmosphere in such a way as to eliminate this delicate aroma, is essential in getting a honey that the market wants. This volatile oil, distilled by the blossoms which secrete the nectar, is therefore the chief factor in selling honey, and this applies equally to extracted and comb honey.

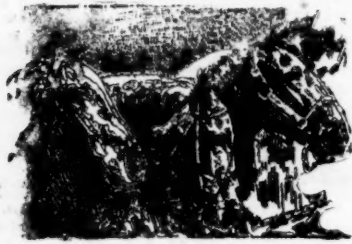
It is more difficult to retain this aroma in the extracted form than in the comb, perhaps because so many bee-keepers remove the honey from the comb before it has gone through the necessary curing process, and then again exposing it to the atmosphere to remove more of the water and thus prevent souring.



## HOTEL BENTON

(European)

819 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.,  
Makes a special low rate to Stockmen,  
Cattlemen and Shippers of 50c, 75c and  
\$1.00 per day. One block from Post  
Office. Center of everything.



## Horseman

R. E. Lee, who has been racing Mamey Strath at the Dallas meeting, will winter at Pattonburg, Mo. Mr. Lee trained several seasons at Fremont, Neb., moving from there to Topeka, Kan.

Rosita, by Jackdaw, which raced over the Missouri and Kansas circuits, although she did not win, showed that she was an extremely fast trotter. When she made her present record, which was over a none-too-good-a-track on that day, she trotted the first heat in 2:13½ and back in 2:14½, winning both, but did not finish the race.

Doc Gentry, 3, p., 2:18½, by Beazley, raced by Arch Hancock, of Mount Leonard, Mo., has been returned to the home of his owner, Dr. J. D. Smith, Nelson, Mo., where the process of growing a new hoof has been started. The youngster was troubled more or less all season with a bad quarter crack, and the doctor hopes to start him out in the spring with a new pair of sound hoofs.

Joseph A. Murphy, general manager of the Universal Exposition Company, which recently conducted the St. Louis Fair at Maxwellton, St. Louis County, thinks that a decision handed down by Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court of New York in certain gambling cases, to a large extent assures the resumption of betting on horse races in Missouri. He suggests the pari mutuel as the proper agency.

The twelfth annual meeting of Missouri State Auctioneers' Association, Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, January 11th, 1913, beginning at 10:00 a. m., at Missouri Auction School Rooms, 1403 Grand avenue. A big program has been arranged. Every auctioneer in the state is cordially invited. Bring a "Back to the Farm" speech with you or a "Fit" or a "Spasm," for every one will be expected to say something along the lines of "going, going—gone." Harry W. Graham, Secretary.

Horse racing records suffered in every department of the sport. In trotting, Uhland was the bright particular star when he reduced the world's mile record to 1:58 flat on October 8 at Lexington. Uhland and Lew Forest also shattered the team record for trotters, so the former captured double honors. The most notable performance in pacing was the breaking of the mile record by George Gano and Minor Heir. While running was at a low ebb during the year, one new record worthy of the best days of the sport was made. This was the four-mile mark hung up by Sotema at Louisville, the latter going the distance in 7:10 4-5, a performance worthy of the stoutest thoroughbred that ever wore a bridle.

## L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Christmas number of the Horseman and Spirit of the Times has on its front cover a picture of Joe Patchen 2d, 2:03¼, in colors, printed by a new process, which gives the markings and shadings of the horse, the whole printed in one impression. This is one more advance in advertising and pushing the best breed of horses ever bred on earth. In this same Christmas number Dr. McCoy tries to show that no extremely meritorious animal is ever produced by a mare that has produced the previous season. It will be noted that there are at least some exceptions to this if he makes it a rule. As a four-year-old Sorrento produced the ch. m. Eola, 2:19¼, her first foal by King Clay 594. The same season she was bred to Jay Bird and the following year, 1890, she produced Jay Hawker (3), 2:14¼. Jay Bird was eleven years of age and Sorrento was four when Jay Hawker was sired. Jay Hawker not only trotted in 2:14¼ as a three-year-old, but has sired four 2:10 trotters, but his son, Jay McGregor, 2:07¼, was the only horse that sired four that entered the 2:10 list in 1912. He is the sire of five trotters and one pacer, in the 2:10 list; two of these were three-year-olds and one four-year-old, besides he sired the dam of the world's three-year-old trotter, Colorado E. (3), 2:04¼. In 1893 she produced Iowa Sentinel, sire of three 2:10 and better pacers. In 1894 Lazy Bird, ro. m., 2:26¼, and in 1895 The Bondsman, sire of four 2:10 and better trotters, two of them three-year-olds, and one four. Of the three-year-olds, Colorado E., 2:04¼, has held the world's three-year-old record for two years. When nineteen years of age she produced Teddy Sentinel (2), 2:26¼, by Todd, and at twenty Sorrento Todd, 2:11, sire of a two-year-old 2:30 trotter at five years of age.

Dr. McCoy's theories look well on paper, but as breeding laws, to go by they are valueless. If there were no other things to go by than the history of this one mare, and one other, old Tackey, 2:26, who raced continuously until she was 15 years of age, with 10 heats better than 2:30 in 1888. In 1882 Naiad Queen, 2:20¼, then seven years of age, took her record and had 26 winning heats to her credit. In 1878 Pilot Boy trotted in 2:20. His dam was 19 when she foaled him. He won 27 heats in standard time. At 20 years of age she foaled Pilot Medium, a cripple, when foaled, yet the best son of Happy Medium. In her twenty-first year she foaled Onie D., 2:22¼, pacer, with seventeen heats better than 2:25, and in 1881 at 22 years of age, she foaled a brother called Class Leader, 2:22¼, the two fastest colts sired by Warwick Boy, son of Iron Duke. Dr. McCoy thinks if either sire or dam are too young or too old you might better not breed them. Hambletonian was a two-year-old when he got Abdallah 15, the best colt he ever sired. Robert McGregor was 23 and Mabel 14 when Crescius was sired. Happy Medium was sixteen and Tackey nineteen when Pilot Medium was sired. Our best and most progressive breeders are making a success of breeding very young sires, otherwise we could not have such a horse as J. Malcomb Forbes (4), 2:08, with six in the list. On young sires, and old dams, Dr. McCoy has another guess coming, and our guess is that in the future, as in the past, we shall have very successful young sires, and old mares above mediocre, in producing first-class performers, and sometimes a mare will produce two consecutive foals, in consecutive years, the latter of which will be a cracker-jack.

An inadvertence crept into one of

the tables of the Christmas Horseman that gave Peter the Great 13 2:10 and better trotters instead of fourteen. In the December number of Wallace's Monthly for 1882 Mr. Wallace quotes from Gov. Colman, then Commissioner of Agriculture: "As the sire of Miller's Damsel, the dam of American Eclipse and of Sir Henry, out of mares of undoubted pedigree, he won a fine reputation, but he was the sire of Mambrino, whose dam had no pedigree except that she was by Imp. Sour Craut and of Hambletonian, who was by Messenger himself, but whose grandam was unknown; that he won his distinction as the ancestor of some of the most remarkable trotters known to earth, and now as generations went on and that unknown blood worked in, did the speed of the family increase; from Mambrino sprang Abdallah, dam Amazonia, and Mambrino Paymaster, dam by Imp. Paymaster, grandam unknown, from Abdallah with his unknown dam, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with his famous sons Dexter, Geo. Wilkes and Mountain Boy." Mr. Wallace was trying to hold up to ridicule this orator from the West, advancing such ideas as had never been given him before. Gov. Colman realized it was the unknown in Amazonia and in Belle, the dam of Green's Bashaw sire, when this was written, of 12 trotters, and grandam of Hambletonian, in 1882 the sire of 35 trotters. The season of 1881 Blue Bull, the unknown Indiana pacer, had passed him and had 36 to his 35 in the 2:30 list. One Eye, the grandam of the Charles Kent mare, had produced a fast pacing daughter, for that time, by a partly running bred sire and the speculation of the day was that she inherited the pacing speed she passed on to her daughters from her grandam, Black Jin, the dam of her dam Silvertail by Messenger. Mr. Wallace was not ready to accept this kind of teaching from the wilds of Missouri. But I know that, in this, as well as the paternity of Flaxtail, he was ready to accept the verdict, "guilty but not proven." Dr. Hicks put in a good deal of time to locate the paternity of Flaxtail. He showed that it was an impossibility that he was by his reputed sire, Bull Pup. Dr. Hicks and Mr. Wallace were both convinced that Flaxtail and Blue Bull 75 were both sired by Pruden's Blue Bull. Abdallah got nothing from Mambrino that other sons and daughters in 29 years in different states did not inherit. None of them got or produced trotters. Gov. Colman said that thirty years ago, and in his address to the farmers and breeders he uttered the heresies against Mr. Wallace's preconceived conclusions. Gov. Colman was right, and Wallace lived to know he was right. Yet he could never get to the point that he would admit it was proven. His verdict in both that and the Flaxtail matter was "guilty but not proven."

## WHAT TO DO FOR LAMPAS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have a three-year-old mare that has the lampas so bad she can hardly eat. What can I do to cure her? Please answer through the RURAL WORLD and oblige. Yours truly,

W. E. HUTCHINSON.

Phillipsburg, Mo., Dec. 26.

## Lampas.

This is an imaginary disease. It is supposed by most people that when a horse does not eat he must have the lampas and they proceed to burn out one or two of the bars in the roof of the mouth which are placed there by nature to prevent the food dribbling from the mouth, which it would do were it not for these bars in the roof of the mouth. They all point or turn backwards towards the throat, and

## A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them. Call for it at your local druggist's or write us.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Kingbone, Splint and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely at small expense. Read what James M. Thompson, Fraser Mills, B. C., writes: "Would you kindly send me one of your Spavin Cures? I have a Veterinary book which I paid \$5.00 for, but I believe I can get more satisfaction out of Kendall's Treatise on the Spavin. I gave the book you sent me before to another barn boy."

And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Gravette, Ark., writes: "Your book is worth \$5.00 if only used as an aid in locating lameness. Shoulder lameness is the most difficult for an inexperienced man to locate. It is easy, however, with the help of your book."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us. DR. E. J. KENDALL COMPANY, Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

## You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN—PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

**ABSORBINE** will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4 E free. **ABSORBINE, J. K.**, liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 58 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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## Shoeing Horses

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## The Saddle and Show Horse Chronicle

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have a tendency to work the food back. It is the same in the human mouth.

What to Do.—If the bars are red instead of a bright flesh color, and extend below the teeth, take a penknife and scarify them gently; this will be sufficient. Never countenance the burning nor any other barbarous practice.—Ed. RURAL WORLD.

## ABSORBINE FOR BIG KNEE.

Mr. W. W. Goodliff, Bolivar, N. Y., writes under date of February 9, 1912: "I have taken a bunch off a horse's knee with ABSORBINE and Glycerine that a veterinary said was ruined for life. To-day he is worth \$2,000. I am handling a good many horses and think that ABSORBINE will cure most anything."

If you have anything for sale or trade let your wants be known for 1 cent a word in the want columns of this paper.



## TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

(Address by Jacob Faith at Cherico Springs at Anniversary.)

Boys, Young Men, Ladies and Gentlemen: I come before you not for your dollars and cents. I ask God to give me thoughts, words and influence to give needed advice. Boys, the boys and young men of today are the dependences of the future government of this country to save the American flag—the stars and stripes—of this great nation. For over thirty years I have lectured in school rooms, churches and other places, to young men on the subject of temperance; and some of them are now filling the highest offices within the gift of the people. But, oh, sad, some of them went down, down to the bottom of the sea to ruin, to state prisons and jails. Which of the two will you prepare yourself for?

You are free born Americans and can take your choice. Get as much education as possible. Avoid the great evil, intemperance, intoxicating drink, which ruin the body for life and the soul for eternity.

Mothers, you have the future care of this government in your hands. Can you be silent when you see the two great evils, tobacco and intoxicating drink, dragging your sons down to ruin? There is more money spent in this country for tobacco and whiskey than for bread and taxes combined. This money is worse than thrown away. Over \$3,000,000 is spent for tobacco and the amount for intoxicating drinks is so great that it would not be believed, to degrade the American people. Mothers, by right training, you can do more to lessen this great evil than all the prohibition laws that were ever enacted. Mothers, you can do more in teaching temperance than the fathers can by legislation. Here is a glass of water that has no equal in quenching thirst. There is no poison in this cup, no fiendish spirit dwells in these crystal drops to lure you, me and others to ruin. No orphan's tears flow, and crimes come not where cold water reigns supreme, pure now as when it left its native heaven, brewed by the all-wise Creator to give health and vigor to old and young. To our lips the cold, beautiful water has no equal in quenching thirst, and it is the most relished of all God's gifts to man.

Here is a bottle of whiskey. It will not quench thirst; it is like the bite of a serpent; its victim groans with agony; the poison flows through his veins, wrecks his brain and sets it on fire. In this bottle is the greatest curse of the human family, a curse in which peace, hope and love have no place. This monster called whiskey, corrupt now as when it left the still, gives fire to the eye, madness to the brain and ruin to the soul. There is poison in this bottle. There is a serpent in whiskey whose stings are madness and whose embrace is death. Here is a fiendish spirit which for centuries has been wandering over this earth carrying on a war of desolation and destruction against men, blighting the noble affections of the heart and corrupting the glad earth with evil.

Young man, look at this bottle, gaze on it, but shudder as you gaze. These sparkling drops are murder in disguise. It is in no one's power to unfold the history of the dark record of their past to paint to you those who sleep in a drunkard's grave. Intoxicating drinks cause more sorrow and woe than war and pestilence combined. Young man, let me say to you, bright as your morning sun shines, and high as your hopes beat in your bosom, if you begin drinking even temperately, your bright morning will end in clouds and darkness. Look at the generations who have preceded you. The morning of their lives dawned as bright as yours, but where are thousands of them today?

Dear friends, don't laugh at the

drunken man, reeling as he walks. He may have a wife waiting for him to come home, shedding tears, and a mother or sister in grief and sorrow lamenting his downfall. Care for him until sobered, then talk to him like he was your own brother on the road to eternal ruin.

In some foreign countries, the taste for intoxicating drinks has been cured. Men put in prison for crimes caused by drunkenness are fed on bread soaked in whiskey, beer or the drink they like best. The prisoner at first takes his meals very freely, but soon he gets a distaste for it and has to be hungry to eat it, and soon he never likes the drink again that he loved so well. Eating fruit daily has decreased the craving for strong drink. As long as my health is spared I shall urge fruit culture because fruit militates against tobacco and intoxicating drinks.

Sixty years ago, where I was raised, as many women smoked tobacco as men. Nowadays what young man that has pride would take a lady to church who smokes? What young man would be caught in the company with a lady with a cigar or pipe stem between her lips emitting a disagreeable smoke that could be seen a block away, but men spit the filthy stuff on the sidewalks and other places and are addicted to profanity and other bad habits.

What man would marry a woman for a wife who had these bad habits? A young man that is married to whiskey and tobacco should get a divorce from them before getting married to a good woman. Why should not a lady give her lover his choice between herself and whiskey and tobacco? Fifty years ago, women did not teach school, clerk in stores and occupy other like positions. Most women are temperate and for that reason are preferred as teachers. I believe that intemperance has caused fifty men to lose employment to one woman. The American women are not enslaved to strong drink and are elevated above this evil.

Young ladies, you can do much to lessen the evils of tobacco and intoxicating drinks by giving your lover his choice between yourself and whiskey and tobacco. If he don't prefer you, he is not worthy of you. Boys, shun bad company and bad habits. Take your father's and mother's advice. Playing cards and gambling is close to robbery, one of God's worst enemies and one of the devil's best friends. Boys, if you shun bad habits you will be blessed in life and eternity. Mr. Editor, space will not permit more.

## FARMERS ADVISED TO USE SHEET METAL FOR ROOFS AND WALLS.

A more general use of sheet metal in the construction of farm buildings has just been recommended by the Agricultural Department in Washington. It is pointed out that buildings so constructed are ideal not only for the sheltering of farm animals and crops, but can be erected readily at small cost for housing farm implements, thus preventing the destruction and waste which will go a long way in defraying the cost of farming by modern machinery.

Perhaps the most generally used material of this kind is the Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles, made by The Edwards Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ease with which these shingles are applied for roofs and for side walls of a frame construction makes the farmer independent of carpenters and other skilled labor. He can nail these shingles on quickly in short order, and so cut down the cost for labor on his building.

These things are explained in the Government reports, which have been sent out widely to sheet metal workers, and to farmers all over the country. Of equal importance, according to the report, is the fire-protective



DR. E. M. ELGAS, 601 Pine St., St. Louis.

## DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR EYE-SIGHT.

Good health and happiness depend on correct fitting glasses. Consult in person or write

value of the sheet metal construction. This is a point which the farmer can readily appreciate, since his buildings are so isolated from fire departments as to make all farm buildings accessible to the ravages of the fire from any one.

Sheet metal constructions are protective against fire, or are fire retardant when through accident a fire may start in some one of a group of buildings. In such construction the farmer can easily arrange for necessary windows and such ventilation as may be required. The report declares that with such construction the farmer will get better shelter for his stock, crops and implements than ordinarily prevails. Farmers may get the report by writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. For detailed information regarding steel shingles for roofs and walls the farmer should write for the new book issued by The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 1304-1354 Lock St., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

## POET IN VARIOUS MOODS.

## Our Fruits.

Why do the fruits upon the trees  
Have colors bright and gay?  
Why are they not all gray or brown  
And less attractive they?

The glorious sun at set, or dawn  
And streaming through the day  
Does color fruit and ne'er wash off  
And perfect Nature's way.

## Our Bees.

How comes the bees to ever sting?  
And when they do,—oh, how 'twill hurt;  
It seems for sure a cruel thing  
And yet the bees their rights assert.

The rose is sweet and on the stem  
Are prickly thorns which bees observe;  
Bees carry sweets and so with them  
They've stingers, too, and oh the nerve.

## The Fish.

Why is the fish so lively and  
In water only thrive?  
Why don't it come up on the land  
And still remain alive?

In the "water only" fish exist  
And therefore must stay there,  
And never creep up where we are,  
For fish can't live on air.

## The Peacock.

What makes the peacock feel so proud  
As it walks around so gay?  
It spreads its feathers very nice  
And in a careful way.

The peacock knows its feather's fine  
And shows it very plain,  
And by the folks so much admired  
We ne'er of its pride complain.

## The Pig.

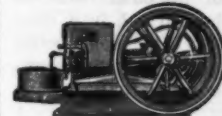
How comes the pig to always squeal  
If they are pushed or hindered some?  
And by a trifling thing they feel  
Like some great harm is being done.

Well, the pig is fat—oh, awful fat,—  
And lives for self alone, and then  
If hindered in this way or that  
It starts to squealing, like some men.

St. Louis. ALBERT E. VASSAR

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## Money Wanted on Real Estate

Owing to financial reverses in other business enterprises, I am compelled to raise a considerable sum of money on my three farms or sell them outright, which I very much dislike to do. I would consider a partnership with an agreeable party having sufficient ready cash to relieve my pressing obligations. My three farms consist of 700 acres, with 300 cleared land, all level and very productive. I am a live stock fancier and would appreciate a partner of like inclinations or a loan from such a one. L. G. CROWLEY, Black Jack, Ark.

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Everybody reads the Want Advertising Department. If you use this department to bring your wants to the attention of our readers, surely you will find someone who can satisfy them, and it costs so little.

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And Send it With Copy for Ad. To-day.  
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,  
821 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

.....1913

Inclosed please find \$.....for which insert my.....word advertisement (at 1 cent a word) as written on the sheet attached, in your WANT DEPARTMENT of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, same to appear for.....weeks, starting with your earliest possible issue.

Name.....

Postoffice.....



## The Pig Pen

SWINE ON THE BUTTER-MAKING FARM.

In several industries the proper utilization of the by-products has made great fortunes for the promoters. The skim milk and buttermilk are by-products on the dairy farm that have little or no cash value as a rule but can be turned into cash with a little effort. On most farms the skim milk can be sold in the shape of pork for more cash than in any other way. Some farms are particularly adapted to swine while others are not so well adapted naturally because of the lack of running water, shade and other natural advantages in the saving of labor and expensive feed. I have found that one brood sow to about five cows was a very good proportion. In looking over the record for several years I see the average number of pigs littered runs a fraction above twelve per year. The effort was of course to have two litters a year. With proper management and good feeding this is possible with most of the mature sows. During one year four mature sows produced 58 pigs, five of which were lost, and the rest were sold as pork at from five to eight months of age, dressing 10,070 pounds, bringing \$705. The record of the cost of the pork is very imperfect, as farm records usually are, but I know I was well paid for my labor. In addition to the milk produced on the farm I purchased at the creamery considerable skim milk and buttermilk at 10c per hundred pounds. The actual cost of the grain fed to the porkers and sows during the year was a little over \$200. But this does not include the forage.

### Feeding and Management.

It is important to know how to feed and manage to make the most pork in the least time at the lowest cost. Mature sows are very desirable as the litters are larger and the pigs as a rule make more rapid gains during the first few months of their growth. It is very important that the sow is a good milker, otherwise the pigs will be stunted and considerable time is lost in their early development. Pasture and an abundance of forage crops and plenty of water are of great value for the breeders and pigs until put on full feed for fattening. There are conditions when the fattening may be most cheaply done on pasture, but as a rule the best results are obtained if the animals are rather closely confined to put the last hundred or hundred and fifty pounds on them. The best ration for rapid growth and fattening after the first 80 pounds is made I found to be about three pounds of skim milk to every pound of corn. Feed as much as they will clean up three times a day. For rapid pork making I have never found anything equal to this feed. The breeding animals and young stock may be kept at a nominal cost if forage crops are provided. In this latitude rape winters with the rye and after the middle of April it is a real pleasure to watch the contest between those pigs and that Dwarf Essex rape. The more the pigs shear it off the more it is bound to grow and if the pigs are not too many or the plot too small the rape is bound to come out victor. Soy beans and sorghum for late summer forage are unmatched. The clovers and alfalfa are stand-bys the season through. With proper foresight and good soils we can have an abundance of forage seven to eight months in the year and allow the hogs to harvest it in their own way. For the rest of the year some succulent feed should be provided and I have found roots by far the most satisfactory. Pumpkins are very satisfactory for a while

in the autumn and then beets and mangels. In the absence of these I have found fine-cut second-crop clover, steamed and some wheat middlings and old process oil meal mixed with it, greatly relished by the hogs and an excellent conditioner. Silage will be eaten, or at least the substance will be chewed out by the hogs but I never considered it a very good feed, especially when any of the other feeds were available. Yet when milk is not abundant and roots are wanting, a small quantity of silage is a valuable addition to the ration.

### Marketing the Product.

In marketing pork, like in marketing the rest of the farm products, there are often good reasons for selling on foot and allowing the various middlemen to do the distributing even if they do take good-sized toll. But many farmers are so situated that they can and do reach the consumer directly, and if they possess any "get up" can make good money by selling directly to the consumer. I know a number of dairymen who market their butter directly and as the fall approaches start marketing pork. There is little demand for pork while the weather is hot, but as the cold crisp mornings come there is a demand for pork and pork products. Now the rush of work on the farm is over and some of the regular help can be profitably employed preparing pork and pork products for the market. What do I mean by pork products? Well, you may not have any idea of the amount of ordinary hydrant water the skillful butcher can sell at from ten to fourteen cents per pound to his unsuspecting and confiding customer. If said customer is not satisfied unless his demands are supplied I see no reason why the farmer should not from his sparkling spring furnish the aqua pura. First are the various cuts of meat at from 18c to 25c a pound. Then is the sausage made of some trimmings, 18c. Then we have what some markets call scrapple and others pudding. All the scraps and odds and ends from the point of the ears to the tip of the tail, that are not otherwise salable, are cooked with an abundance of water. This is cooled in moulds or sold by

the pound after plenty of seasoning has been added. The knowing ones divide this scrapple or pudding into two divisions before it is removed from the cooking vessel. The upper part being quite thin, with a little fat, flavoring of meat and a few scraps, to this is added fine yellow corn meal to bring it to a consistency so it may be moulded and handled. The lower half in the kettle is labeled pudding, 14c, while the upper strata is called "panhaus," 10c per pound. Oh no, this is not all. The lower parts of the legs and ears are cooked and the gelatin extracted and the bones removed and this with the right quantity of water jells up nicely and sells well at 14c per pound as "souse." Some pudding with a little souse is mixed warm and carefully seasoned and put in large casings and becomes "head cheese" at 16c, or the pudding is mixed with larger scraps of liver and put into smaller casings and it becomes "liverwurst," 16c per pound. There is money in this. Those who know do, those who know not growl.

### INFLUENCE OF SOW'S CONDITION.

Approximately ten weeks and the usual period of pregnancy intervened between the birth of the two litters. It appears from what has been said that the pigs were suckled for 10

ally would use our Remedy that Hog Cholera would soon be a thing of the past. If your hogs are sick, wire us or write us, and we will send you our Latest Revised Edition of Booklet on the care and treatment of diseased hogs. In this Booklet we give every possible symptom of Hog Cholera and Swine Plague, so that any farmer can diagnose the disease. This Booklet also gives the Post Mortem condition of hogs affected with the cholera. We send experts if requested to treat diseased herds. Let us save you thousands of dollars by curing your hogs, and showing you how to prevent cholera from destroying your heard in the future.

## The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

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# 720,000 --- Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Hogs --- 720,000

Average weight, 150 lbs. per hog. Total weight, 108,000,000 lbs. Worth at least 8c per lb.

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Enough Hogs to Keep Swift and Co.'s Big Packing Plant, at National Stock Yards, Ill., Busy For 140 Days.

**D**URING the last six years the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Company of Alton, Ill., through their experts, agents and by direct sales to hog raisers, cured the above immense number of hogs by the use of the celebrated Dr. J. H. Snoddy **CHOLERA REMEDY** at an average cost of 10 Cents per Hog.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? Simply This: That in the past six years the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy saved the hog raisers of the United States, Canada and the Hawaiian Islands the marvelous sum of \$8,640,000.00. What a magnificent record! It is no wonder that we have hundreds of letters on file from grateful patrons telling us that if the farmers gener-

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Mule Foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies, Milch Goats, White Leghorn Chickens. John Dunlap, Box 474, Williamsport, O.

weeks and the sow immediately re-bred. As a general proposition it may be said that fall litters of pigs, following so closely on the trail of the spring litters, will be smaller than the spring litters. This is especially true if the sow is not in good thrift at the time of mating. Very likely the spring litters suckled the sows heavily and left them in not just the best condition to liberate ova freely. Consequently it would be expected that the ova to mature into pigs would be less than when conditions were such as to liberate them freely. We have not at hand sufficient data of a scientific nature, so that one can say positively that the above statements are undisputable, but the trend of observation tends that way.

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# The Shepherd

PRODUCING FOUR-TEATED EWES.

In a recent issue of "Science" there is a most instructive article from the pen of Sir Alexander Graham Bell, formerly geologist of the Dominion of Canada, who has been conducting some important work in sheep breeding on his large farm in Nova Scotia. Twelve years ago he determined to originate a breed of sheep that would have four or six teats, and that would produce twins at each birth. He observed that some ewes have four nipples, two of which were of the usual size and situated in the usual place, while the other two were small and undeveloped and yielded no milk, says Breeders' Gazette.

By mating four-nippled ewes with four-nippled rams and careful selection of the progeny he attempted to produce a four-nippled breed of sheep. He noted in 1890 that the proportion of sheep having four nipples was larger among the twin-bearing than the single-bearing ewes, and this raised the question as to whether there is any correlation between these characteristics. If the four-teated ewes were found to bear twins, he wondered if the multi-teated ewes would bear litters at each birth.

A twin-bearing breed that could nurture the young from four or more functional teats would be valuable, especially in Nova Scotia where feed is costly and winters long. Such a breed would also be very profitable in Kentucky as well, provided the twin lambs could be made to attain the same weight as a single lamb by the month of July.

Sir Alexander Graham Bell started his most important sheep breeding experiments in 1890 and succeeded in producing in a very few years a variety of ewes which had as a normal condition four teats of nearly equal size, all yielding milk. The four-nippled strain was not slowly evolved by the persistent mating of sheep having extra nipples of small size, but the change sprang suddenly into existence. He soon discovered that it was possible to pick up here and there from nearby farmers ewes with four functioning mammae already developed. The addition of these ewes to the flock materially hastened the desired result.

Reversion seldom occurred and the four-teated strain was established. These ewes were as fertile as ordinary sheep if not more so. Most of the twins were somewhat small at birth, but by actual weight were found to attain full size and weight equal to single lambs by autumn. Thus Sir Alexander informs us, "a breed of sheep had been produced which could successfully rear twins." Five-nippled lambs began to appear in the flock; then six-nippled ones were produced; occasionally there was a seven-nippled one, and even eight were noticed. Six-nippled ewes are extremely rare, only two having been found by Sir Alexander that were not related to his flock. By selection and mating to produce more than four nipples by 1905 the number of six-nippled lambs rose to approximately 25 per cent. In 1911 50 per cent of the lambs came with six teats, and in 1912 the percentage amounted to 53.6.

Sixty per cent of the lambs born in 1912 from three-year-old ewes were twins. Many ewe lambs produce twins the first time. Sir Alexander has his ewes in prime physical condition in the fall when the mating season arrives. The twin-bearing ewes often show a marked and even sudden dropping off in weight within two or three weeks after mating, which is not found in the case of the average



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single-bearing ewe. For twin-bearing, he suggests that it would be well in the spring to retain only those lambs that are under the average weight at birth, and in the autumn to select from those that have attained more than the average weight.—J. J. Hooper, Kentucky Agricultural College.

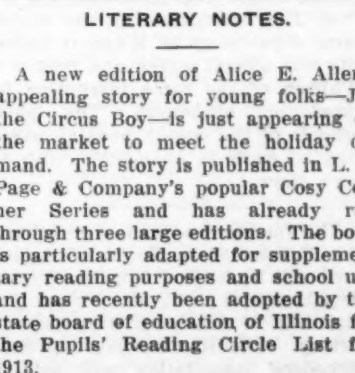
Fresh air is essential to the sheep that are housed in closed barns, because when a building is tightly closed and full of sheep, the air becomes heavily laden in a short time with carbon dioxide gas which is very poisonous. Therefore admit plenty of fresh air but do not allow a draught to sweep through the barn, as sheep are subject to colds, and are easily afflicted.

As to the size of the sheep barn, it is generally considered that each ewe needs about 10 square feet. A barn or room space 25x30 feet will comfortably accommodate 67 to 70 sheep of medium size, allowing plenty of space for feed racks. The door of the barn should be on the sunny side, opening into a dry, protected and sunny yard, where the sheep may obtain plenty of exercise on warm days.

Two essentials contribute to cheap and rapid gains in feeding sheep and these are quietude and confinement. The least excitement brought on by the appearance of dogs or by haste or abuse on the part of the attendant is certain to be shown by the scales. It is a difficult matter to estimate the amount of grain to feed, owing to the variation in the consuming capacity of sheep. In beginning it is the custom to feed from one-half to one pound. A month later wethers will probably be taking 1½ to two pounds and during the last month from two to three pounds a head is the capacity of most sheep.

It is a very easy matter to tell the age of a sheep when once one knows how. This can be done fairly accurately by examining the teeth. Of course, the care and management and feed modify things to some extent, but unless the sheep is five years old its age may be very nearly estimated. At or near the age of one year the two middle permanent incisors appear. These can be distinguished from the lamb teeth by shape and size, the lamb teeth being smaller with narrow crowns. At two years of age, or thereabouts, the second pair, one tooth on each side of the second pair appear; and when the sheep is four years old it has a full mouth of teeth with four pairs of incisors. It is needless to say that the sheep does not have incisors, front teeth, in the upper jaw. When a sheep has a full mouth it is safe to say that it is at least four or five years of age, after which its age can only be guessed.

When you receive a marked copy of this paper it is to remind you that you are in arrears and must renew. You can renew for one year for 50 cents. Your prompt attention will be appreciated and you will not miss an issue.



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These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 221 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

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Bust..... In. Waist..... In.

Name.....

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RURAL WORLD readers should note that in ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only. For children give age only, while for patterns of aprons say large, small or medium.

## LITERARY NOTES.

A new edition of Alice E. Allen's appealing story for young folks—Joe the Circus Boy—is just appearing on the market to meet the holiday demand. The story is published in L. C. Page & Company's popular Cosy Corner Series and has already run through three large editions. The book is particularly adapted for supplementary reading purposes and school use and has recently been adopted by the state board of education of Illinois for the Pupils' Reading Circle List for 1913.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Company, Boston, announce that they will publish early in January a new adventure nov-

el—The Harbor Master—by Theodore Goodridge Roberts. The story deals with the love of Black Dennis Nolan, a young giant and skipper of the little fishing hamlet of Chance Along, Newfoundland, for a beautiful professional singer, who is rescued by Dennis from a wreck on the treacherous coast. The story has plenty of action and presents life in the open in all its strength and vigor.

"John," she said gently, "you are interested in temperance movements, are you not?" "Of course I am," he answered. Well, suppose you go and make a few of them at the pumphandle. I want a pail of water at once."



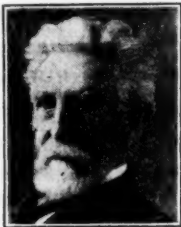
# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmers can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

The size of the farm is not what counts. Farms are not measured by acres but by profits.

The purchase of a pure-bred bull is the cheapest investment than can be made by a farmer. Keep up the standard. It will pay.

It is not the size or cost of the present we received at Christmas that counts. It is the kind remembrance that prompted the donor that counts.

Early preparation of the soil means large crops. This has been an unusually favorable fall and winter for such work. Make the coming year the best ever.

More sheep should be raised. Sheep are profitable animals and easily taken care of. Mutton will largely take the place of dear beef in the future and the plan will prove valuable.

Have you looked over your implements, harrows, vehicles, machines,

tools, etc.? If you have not made the needed repairs, you should not put it off any longer. A stitch in time saves nine.

New Zealand and China will be represented at San Francisco at the Panama Exposition. Both countries will exhibit poultry and China will also have Cantonese Chow dogs and PeVirnese pug dogs on exhibition.

A correspondent asks, page 9, Dec. 19, whether old alfalfa seed will grow. Yes, alfalfa seed, sweet clover seed, red clover seed, white or alsike clover seed, will grow until it is four to ten years old if it has been kept dry.

The average farmer realizes now that the country depends on him for the beef supply. By raising beef he provides a market for his corn, hay and silage, and thus saves the cost of hauling coops to market, and increases the fertility of the soil.

The American Poultry Association at its annual session at Nashville, gave its endorsement to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and the interest being displayed in this department is intense. There will be international competition in every branch of the Poultry Division.

Rural travel is greatly facilitated by the presence of guide boards and mile posts along the public roads. These conveniences help to familiarize the public with a community. It is another good custom to placard the lanes and by-ways that lead from the main traveled paths to distant settlements or private estates.

The parcels post system will go far toward placing St. Louis in the forefront as a mail-order city. It is peculiarly fitted to take advantage of this auxiliary because of its geographical situation. The business men will not be slow to act accordingly. They can get in touch with thousands in surrounding towns by using our columns.

Experiments have shown, that red clover seed is one of the most time enduring seeds known, and it would be hard to make people in general believe what some experimentalists has done with this seed. It will germinate at a lower temperature than almost any other seed, and after it has germinated may be dried, and then revived several times.

The man living from two to three miles from town as a rule spends more time on the road to and from the trading point than does the one living eight miles out. The one living close in buys more like a town resident—a little at a time—while he who lives a considerable distance learns to keep a list and lay in a supply wherein he makes a saving.

The third annual exhibition of the Marion County Corn Growers' Association closed Dec. 28 at Palmyra, Mo. Pror. J. C. Hackleman of the agricultural department of Missouri University was official scorer, and Prof. J. C. Whitten of the same institution lectured on husbandry. The public schools of the county gave an exhibition of work in connection with the corn show.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will be held at Topeka, Wednesday, January 8, 1913, at 4 o'clock p. m., and will be continued Thursday and Friday. The Kansas Improved-Stock Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting at Topeka the same week, beginning on Monday and ending

Wednesday. The Association of County and District Fair Managers will also meet on the 7th.

A fellow can be well posted on his own line of business and not know much about anything else. The Forum ran up against a case of this kind the other day. He was the representative of a large business firm in the city. He thought we had some nice corn on exhibition, but he wanted to know what made some of it white and some yellow. We told him with perfect assurance that some of it grew on the north side of the field and sunburnt. He also put up a great argument for single tax.—Farber Forum.

If a man does not follow farming as he is commanded to follow his Maker, "with mind, might and strength," he is a failure and there is no help for it. Notice, the command is first placed on mind, then on might and last on strength. The meaning of "mind" in this case is "intellectual impulse," the use of observation, thought and reasoning power, the close, severe exercise even of the intellect to "know what to do next." The highest attainment of wisdom has been defined as "knowing what to do next." This is essentially true of the farmer for his is a life of doing.

"The finest series of postage stamps, engraving and printing, ever issued by any government of the world." That is the expressed opinion, not only of Director Ralph of the bureau of engraving and printing, but of every engraver, printer, and division chief who has had anything to do with the issue of parcels post postage stamps now being distributed among the 60,000 or more postoffices of the United States, ready for Jan. 1, 1913, when the law authorizing their use for forwarding packages is effective. The stamps at the line of perforation are one inch by one and one-half inches dimensions. All but the postage due stamps are ornamented with exquisitely delicate engravings representative of the varied activities of the postal service or of the industries whose productions will be benefited by the privileges of the parcels post.

## BETTER BE A FARMER.

The farmer boy that leaves his home and goes out in a city to work indefinitely, that he may go to the "Chutes and the vaudeville" sacrifices his life's opportunity for a mess of pottage. There is no advancement for him. He will virtually go backwards, and be exposed to thousands of temptations that the independent agriculturist never knows, says an exchange. From this country at one time there was a great disposition to go to a city and drive a street car make a little cash and go sight-seeing. It was soon proven to him that the man who owned his own acre and cultivated it, lived independently, increased his substance and went more sight-seeing once a year than the city fellow, living in the tenement house ever dreamed of. And then he missed being bossed and the following of leadership to which he must pay a large amount of his salary or wages, or be turned out of his organization "as being a scab or coward" or some other dirty nickname, and denied the privilege of working where he pleases and for what he pleases, and when he pleases. Some men want to work long hours, some short hours, and some do not want to work at all. So all the time is spent in getting together and talking about it. Better stay at home, better be honest and happy than to live in the trickster's atmosphere. Better be a farmer and win happiness and competency.

## AT THE OFFICE.

December 30, 4 p. m.

As I wait for my train this beautiful afternoon, I recall that during the past few days I have heard it said scores of times, "Well, we never had such a winter before." We forget New Year's Day, 1910. Dandelions were in bloom, and in Southern Ohio lilacs showed some blooms, while peaches came out in early February, and, strange to say, we had lots of peaches that season.

The winter of 1875-76 was another warm one. In October, 1875, the mercury went to 20 degrees, and only once during the winter went lower.

Again, in 1881, there was no cold weather in November, and violets bloomed holiday week, but April, 1882, gave us one of the worst spring winters in many years.

We have had mild winters up to January 1, then very severe winter later, so it is well to recall the old saying, "On Candlemas Day have half your corn and half your hay."

Despite the mild autumn and early winter, wheat has not made a strong growth, yet it is in a good, healthy condition, and with seasonable weather from now on can make a maximum crop.

January is one of the best months for sowing clover and timothy seed, in most of the RURAL WORLD'S territory, and farmers can take advantage of any calm days for the work.

I have a tip that clover seed will be higher by early March. At any rate, it is a good plan to buy early, as good seed always advances in price later on.

My next will be "Notes on the Wing," as I write from institute points.

C. D. LYON.

## PLAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

St. Louis Agriculture Adviser would Give Scientific Information.

Initial steps toward the organization of a farm bureau in St. Louis County similar to the one now operated in Pettis County, Mo., are being taken by E. H. C. Bernard, a resident of Carondelet Township, and graduate of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri; M. B. Greensfelder, living on the Olive Street road, and several members of the Merchants' Exchange. It is planned to hold a meeting in January and form an organization and select a farm manager.

The purpose of the farm bureau is to conduct agriculture on an organized scale so each farmer at a minimum cost can avail himself of expert advice. Similar bureaus to deal with farm administration problems have been organized all over the Union, but in Missouri there are at present only four such organizations doing active work.

Money for the running expenses of the farm bureau may be obtained from several sources. The office of Farm Management at Washington will pay one-fourth of the farm adviser's salary, the State College of Agriculture pays one-fourth, and under the Nelson law, a county court is empowered to give a certain sum. The North American Council of Grain Exchanges also is willing to provide aid.

Among other things, the farm manager's duties consist of visiting farms upon invitation, assisting in planning crop rotation, soil testing, answering questions on the care of farm animals, assisting in obtaining markets for buyers and sellers of farm products, and writing bulletins telling how to eradicate pests during emergencies of such a nature.

There are many peculiar things about horseradish and its cultivation. In the first place the farmer can de-



pend on his crop and figure his future dividends, because horseradish never is a failure. The root will grow in drouth when all things else dry up. Cold does not affect it, as it will not freeze. Its hardness is unequalled by any other plant, and its qualities of preservation will outlive any growing vegetable. It can be left in the ground or dug up and put in pits and kept indefinitely. The root has a habit of lying on its side, never growing perpendicularly, but always obliquely in the ground. Planted in the spring it is ready for market in the fall, but is seldom good until after a killing frost, which gives it flavor. One of the baffling things about the vegetable is its inability to develop seed. Horseradish seed is unknown, and science has been repeatedly defeated in efforts to develop the seed. Some years ago the noted Burbank offered \$1,000 for an ounce of horseradish seed. No one ever has taken the thousand. The full-grown product is never longer than the sprig from which it grows. In other words, the root develops in circumference and diameter, but not in length. Like other crops it must be rotated, and the same soil will seldom bear two crops in succession. Its tendency to expand requires loose soil with plenty of moisture. While the growing plant withstands drouth, when taken from the ground it is quickly affected by the heat, and for this reason can not be shipped with success during summer months.

#### KANSAS WOMAN HAS RECORD FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

One Kansas woman, at least, did not depend on her husband for Christmas spending money. Mrs. Frank Kotsch of Troy, manager of the Frank Kotsch fruit farm, cleared \$7,564.80 this year from twenty-five acres of apples and eighteen acres of berries. The gross receipts for the products of the forty-three acres were more than \$12,000, but \$1,753 was paid for help in picking and marketing the berry crop, and \$2,596.75 went to the men she hired to pick, pack and market the 3,995 barrels of apples. Also, \$212.83 was spent for spraying the orchard four times, for Mrs. Kotsch believes in spraying now. And thereby is suspended a tale.

Frank Kotsch is treasurer of Doniphan County, and therefore hasn't much time to give to the science of fruit growing. So Mrs. Kotsch, for the last two or three years, has been in charge of the fruit farm. She is the general manager; he the advisory board. Two years ago the general manager looked at her crop of wormy, scrawny and scabby apples and decided to cut out the entire orchard. Insects and apple diseases were so strongly entrenched that the orchard looked hopeless. It had never been sprayed. "Chop them out," said the general manager. "We'll plant this ground to small fruits."

But the death sentence on these 1,000 trees was never carried out. An entomologist from the Kansas Agricultural College hearing of the "shoot-at-sunrise" order, hastened to the Kotsch farm and pleaded for the lives of the trees. The orchard was ill, he said. All it needed was spray, and lots of it. With her permission he would spray the orchard himself and prove his statement. She agreed. But frost killed most of the buds the next year (1911) so the yield was small, though at that the profits that year were more than the year previous, which had been a good year for fruit.

In 1912 the college man again took charge of the spraying in the Kotsch orchard. This orchard was one of eighteen in which the college conducted spraying tests. The 1,000 trees were sprayed four times with arse-

nate of lead and lime sulphur. The result was a crop of big red apples such as never before had been seen on the Kotsch farm. The gross receipts were \$8,070.50, as against \$1,969 in 1910, which was a good year for fruit. There were twenty cars of "ones," the fancy grade, this year. In 1910 only two cars of "ones" were harvested. The Kotschs accepted the proof with thanks. Science, they agree, is wonderful.

#### NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A misstep set our lame back off this morning, and while it is recovering, we will jot down some notes.

We intended today to clean out the stalls and rake up every bit of manure to be found while it is dry, but "the best laid plans of mice and men, etc."

Our weather has been unusually good to date, December 26. Since last July there have scarcely been five days but that a farmer could work at almost anything seasonable; but it is threatening today.

If we could have known that our roads would be good till this time, there would have been several cars of limestone ordered. It seems that there are but about three months, August, September and October, that we have any leisure and are reasonably sure of good roads; and, as everybody wants limestone then, it is hard to get. We intend to order now one or more cars for next August.

As we have four colts to "break" as soon as we have time, we read everything we find on the subject. We used to think that everything in the paper must be so; but have learned to take some things with "a pinch of salt."

For instance, one writer in recommending an easy bit for the bolt, says: "I sometimes use a cotton rope."

When I was a boy I drove a team that were what we call "tender-mouthed." Intending to make the bits easy for them, I wrapped the bits with cotton cloth. In a few days the bits were very filthy and the horses' mouths so sore that I could scarcely drive them.

Now, I don't know of a worse bit than I made unless it be this man's cotton rope.

An ordinary, smooth snaffle or straight bit is all right.

It will be some time before hay harvest, but we are having a little experience with timothy that will be worth something to us at least. Nearly all the learned ones agree that we let timothy get too ripe; that it ought to be cut before the seed begins to ripen; that after this it is woody, indigestible, innutritious.

We had ten acres—the best of our crop—that we intended to see if it were worth \$12 or over, so we cut it according to instructions. The remainder of the field was first crop and had a great deal of stubble and some weeds in it. All was stacked in the field. After harvest there was some aftermath; and, as hay was not worth more than \$10 we turned the horses in without fencing the stacks. I said to the boys, "As soon as it gets frosty we'll see what the horses say about that hay."

Well, they ate the riper stacks till I was afraid some of them would topple over, but hardly touched those cut just after the bloom fell.

The green hay looks better, sells better and may be more digestible, but horses don't like it. AGRICOLA.  
St. Louis.

We would like to hear from readers who have failed to get a stand of sweet clover. It is a well established fact that failures are sometimes made even when seeding is done under favorable conditions, and we want to get at the reason if possible. Give us your theory. Was it on an account of "hard seed," lack of inoculation, seasonal faults or what?

#### NOTES FROM A LAWRENCE CO., MO., FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I read an article in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD of Dec. 5th, 1912, from friend C. D. Lyon, entitled "Old Times," and friend Lyon, suggests that during the winter season we hear about them from our older readers. I have already wrote an article on old times several months ago, but I didn't tell all I knew about old times. I received a letter from a young lady soon after I wrote my other article, stating that her 80-year-old father read the article with much interest, especially the part I wrote about the old log school house. So you know that these articles will interest the old people, and I believe it will interest a majority of the middle aged and younger classes; and if us younger class of the old ones can write something to interest the old and feeble mothers and fathers and comfort them during the cold and dreary winter days. I consider we are doing a good work. I am interested in the children and old folks. I attended the funeral of one of my old gentlemen neighbors and friends last week, and visited an old gentleman friend yesterday who is a good man and is laying at the point of death. I was up and going yesterday, but today I am sick in bed. I am sitting up in bed doing this writing.

Most all of the RURAL WORLD readers know how old friend Lyon and I are. We have told them through the columns of the RURAL WORLD that we are 56, so I class friend Lyon and myself with the younger class of the old men.

Friend Lyon stated in his article on "Old Times," fifty years ago the mothers in farm houses usually cut out and made up all the clothing for the family, including the knitting of yarn socks and stockings for all. The mothers in this part of the country spun the wool rolls into thread and wove the thread into cloth cut out and made up the clothing for the family, and carded the cotton with hand cards, and spun the rolls into thread and wove the thread into cloth and cut out and made up the clothing for the family. The wool was carded by machinery. The woolen goods were worn in winter and the cotton goods in summer. When I was only seven years old I helped my mother spin the thread that made my clothes and the rest of the family's clothes also. The house I was raised in was what they called a double hewed log house. They called these kind of houses up-to-date houses, but when a man built a house with logs unhewn and with bark on, it was called an ordinary house. The flooring boards were 1x6 Oak. Most of these boards were green when put in and after they shrunk, there was an inch space between the boards; so if the women ever scrubbed the water would run through so they wouldn't have to sweep it out at doors. When the snow would blow through the cracks in the gables of night I would draw the cover over my face. Next morning before a fire was built (as they called it in those days) mother or some other member of the family would take the top quilt which had an inch or two of snow on it and shake the snow off out doors and sweep about the same amount off the floor; of course quite a lot of it went through the floor.

Had no cook stove. Cooked bread in an oven. Those ovens had three legs about three inches long, we drew a lot of fire coals out of the old stone fire-place on the stone hearth, set the oven over them and then put a lid on the oven, which had a rim an inch high, then put fire coals on the lid. Hold on, I forgot to put the bread in the oven before I put the lid on. Then, oh my, what fat old biscuits.

Then what fat kids we had after they ate those fat biscuits.

Say, boys, do you know that some of our greatest men were born and raised in those log huts? Say, boys, do you know that you don't have to be rich to be somebody? Say, Mr. Editor, please pardon me for jumping off my subject on to the boys. I am interested in boys because our boys will have to run our future government. Fifty years sets us back in the midst of our late civil war, when this country was in a terrible uproar, and when the whole country was full of wild deer, turkey, wolves, prairie chickens, ducks, quail and rabbits, and many kinds of wild song birds. There was but few farms in this part of the country. At that date quite a lot of prairie land and the timbered land was mostly covered with wild native grass. The timber consisted principally of medium sized trees, rather thinly distributed. Cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules run at large over those prairies and timbered land. The sheep, horses, cattle and mules wore bells. The cattle, sheep and hogs were ear-marked. My father's mark was crop off the right ear and split in the left ear.

When the farmers wanted a fat turkey or deer they could easily find one. Hogs could live all year on wild acorns, roots, nuts and grass. Fifty years ago farmers let their hogs get 2 or 3 years old before they would fatten them. If farmers wanted honey and didn't have any tame bees they could go to the timber and cut down a hollow tree and sometimes get a few bushels of fine honey from one tree. When my mother wanted to work in the garden and had to be out of the house quite a while and I was able to crall around and turn over milk jars and throw the cats in the slop bucket, she would tie me to a table or bedstead leg until she came back. If I cried it only gave me good lung exercise. When I went to school I had to sit on old sawed slabs; no backs to them. Am straighter now than most young men who sit on fine seats with backs.

Well, I think this is enough for a sick farm student. I will have to finish up some other time. I wish the editors and all readers of RURAL WORLD, a Merry Christmas, and Happy New Year.

E. N. HENDRIX.

Farm student and information seeker.

#### SECRETARY WILSON'S STORY.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, said the other day:

"It has become the fashion for everybody to declare that the profit from the high cost of living all goes to the farmer. We hear on all sides about the farmer's automobile and talking machine, his Persian rugs and player piano, his wife's furs, his daughter's college education and so forth and so on.

"We must take these statements with a grain of salt. I wish the farmer all the success in the world, but there's far more currency in a story I heard the other day than in all this talk of rural luxury and opulence.

"A city chap, the story ran, went on a farm to help with the harvesting in return for his board.

"The first morning, when the farmer, called him, it was so dark and frosty that the city chap couldn't resist another brief snooze before getting up. But he was, at that, out in the field by 4 o'clock.

"'Fine morning!' he said to his employer, genially.

"Through the dim dawn light the farmer scowled at him.

"'It was,' he said."

Canada peas also germinate at a low temperature, and in their own country are often sown before the frost is all out of the ground.



## Home Circle

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
WHEN THE OLD COW DIED.

Myron B.  
No animal upon the farm  
Had ever seemed more dear  
When she took sick and passed away,  
I know we acted queer.  
We felt just like some dear old friend  
(And so indeed she was)  
Had left a lasting vacancy.  
Good-bye, poor old boss.

Chorus:  
Pa looked sad enough—  
Little Dick he cried,  
And Ma she lost her cheerful smile  
When the old cow died.

So gentle and so patient she  
No real faults could own.  
Her snowy milk and butter sweet  
Were the bulwarks of our home;  
But never again I'll go to bring  
Her to the pasture bars.  
Or tarry while she slowly drinks  
And watch the evening stars.

She never failed to do her best,  
Never her equal will we see.  
Only a cow, but she was worth  
The praise of poetry.  
Who can say this much of us  
When we too quit our work:  
He always did his very best;  
Never was known to shirk.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
OUR HABITS ARE OUR OWN.

By Aunt Ray.

Dear Home Circle: As I am seated alone by the fire tonight I felt like saying a word to the Circle friends. Have just returned from a visit to Ohio, my old home. Sister Mary is there and other relatives. Each one thought my stay too short. One nephew hired an auto and took me a ten mile ride to other friends. And one night to church to Goshen, our home village. I looked in front of me to see if I knew any one and saw just one familiar face. She was an old school friend. After the choir had sang several pieces the pastor called on my friend to lead in prayer. She prayed a very sweet prayer. The text was Jeremiah 13:23. The leading thought in the sermon was, Our habits are our own. And mostly directed to the young. After church I had a chat with my friend, and three others knew me. We had a hand-shake. Well, thirty years and more makes changes.

The crops in Clermont were good. Dairying takes the lead in making money. Every farmer keeps cows. Many send their milk to the creamery. One nephew has a large silo that has five hundred bushels of corn in it. The corn and fodder is put in when the corn is in the milk. He gives a good size basket of the silage with meal and bran sprinkled over it to each cow. Well, don't they like it! Just watch them eat.

The sides of the stable are double. The floor cemented, has drainage back of the cows. It is lighted with glass windows. He has a gasoline engine which he uses for many purposes, grinding corn and cob, separating milk and cutting corn fodder. He sells his butter at the door for 30 cents, and we here in the Ozarks get the pitiful sum of 18 cents per lb. While there the farmers were busy shredding corn fodder. They went from one farm to an-

other helping each other. The machine pulled the ear off, then shucked it. The corn was carried to the wagon and the shelled corn was carried to the sack, and the fodder carried to the mow all by machinery. It took six wagons and teams to haul in the fodder and corn, and three men to help load. Well I must say I had one disappointment. We visited a nephew in St. Louis on our way home, while there I thought how I would like to see Mrs. Cena Cornman. I knew the street on which she lived but did not remember the number. We were stopping near her street, but did not locate her.

My niece from Denver accompanied me on my trip. Early Alice when I read about your cotton crop it made me think of our Pearl, how she enjoyed her little patch of cotton. She hoed and tended it. Gathered it, then picked the seed out by hand. When she had a handful she would hold it up and admire it. It was so pure and white. She would send some off to friends to see. I quilted her a quilt and comfort, made from her cotton. Shell Knob, Mo.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
GRAND OLD PACIFIC OCEAN.

By Mrs. Mary L. Carter.

As Helen Watts McVey suggests, I send a postal card to the Good Old RURAL WORLD. Also a poem inspired by my first sight of the grand old Pacific:

Beautiful waves of the ocean,  
Foam-crested waves of the sea.  
Billowy waves of commotion  
Oh how they do fascinate me.  
Murmuring waves of deep dark hue,  
Murmuring waves of emerald green,  
Murmuring waves dancing through  
Beautiful mists of silvery sheen.  
Oh dancing wave where the seagulls  
lave  
And the tide comes rolling in  
With seaweed and shell on your grace-  
ful swell,  
To the tune of your murmurings din  
Murmuring waves, foam covered waves  
billowy waves of the ocean  
Of blue and green through a silvery  
sheen  
Forever and ever in commotion.  
Happy New Year!

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
THE CARE OF BABY AND ITS  
MAMMA.

By Early Alice.

There is a nephew at our brother Tom's. He is a fine fellow and they call him Jack. As I worked over him last week, powdering his pink skin brother said "Sis, you are always writing something, why don't you write about how to care for babies?" I looked up astonished and exclaimed, "I write about the care of babies and none of my own to practice on?" He said, "Well, you are doing something for somebody's baby all the while. You surely do know how to take care of them."

One of my main mottoes in the care of infants is: "Don't drug the baby." The less medicine given the greater chance the child has for good health. I would watch the young mother's diet carefully. She should eat sparingly the first three days after confinement, after that only such food as is easily digested. If baby is to have no bad colds let the mother avoid colds herself. Should the little one have its head seem stuffy with cold grease between the eyes and on soles of feet with tallow. Hold the little feet to fire till they are good and warm.

It is not good to allow a strong beam of light in baby's face nor a breath of air to blow on it.

A very young baby should be allowed to lie at rest only when absolutely necessary to take up.

Keep a baby dry, warm and comfortable—it will sleep nearly all the while till two weeks old.

Don't jolt! Don't spoil. Don't kiss! Don't rock. Think of these things when you go to see a new baby.

## UNDERRINER—CORNMAN.

Miss Louise Cornman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cornman, of 1925 Virginia Avenue, was married on Saturday, December 28th, to Mr. Chas. Underriner of Fredericktown, Mo., a well-known young business man. The RURAL WORLD and all the friends of the paper, we are sure, will heartily congratulate the young couple on the happy event.

Miss Cornman is the gifted daughter of the former editors of the RURAL WORLD. She also has been a contributor of note to the columns of the paper and her articles have always found favor with all fortunate enough to read them. Miss Cornman was honored by being chosen hostess at the opening of the Woman's Building at the State Fair at Sedalia, and filled the place with becoming grace and dignity. We wish the happy couple a long continued, prosperous and untroubled voyage through life.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
HEALTH IS MOST IMPORTANT.

By Chance.

A great many biographers have written of heroes who spent the days of their youth in work, and the nights thereof in study by the light of the "midnight lamp." Besides this, many have subsisted on a very meager diet, perhaps nutritious and perhaps not. After years of study and work and starvation fame and honor came.

How strong must be the body and how wonderful must be the brain which can endure such a life and make a success of it. After all the illustrious examples noted in history I cannot help but think it would have been better for the hero to have gotten his full night's sleep, and have eaten enough nourishing food in order that his body might reach its highest development. Franklin went without meat to buy books, we are told, but I fully believe the meat would have done him more good. If I were down to my last dollar and hungry, I would buy a good meal.

The brain cannot reach its highest development unless the body is abounding with health. The brain requires nourishment, which it can receive only from a healthy body. It also needs rest, and it rests only when the body rests. I know of the temptation to sit up nights and study, but burning the "midnight oil" is too great a sacrifice. It is a common practice, especially of high school teachers, to laud those individuals who acquired fame by abusing their bodies, thus encouraging the young students to do likewise and ruin what chances they may have for becoming successful men and women. The brain can do only so much. If it is overworked and stunted in youth it cannot recover the loss. If a pupil cannot get his lessons by nine o'clock at night he should shorten his daily program. Again, if one has to work hard all day at physical labor, the mind must not be taxed late at night by study.

Dear young people, I understand your situation. Perhaps you have worked and saved a long time for money to attend college. You have just so many months to attend school each year and so much money, and you try to do double work by studying late at night. After a few months of this the strain tells on you. You become dead mentally. Your body is in fine condition to catch any contagious disease that may be prevalent. You will catch cold easily. In fact, it will take you so long to regain your lost health and mental vigor that you have lost instead of gained by your overstudy.

Perhaps some of the wonderful things given to the world would never have been ours if men had not studied and worked hard and shortened their lives and burned out their brains. No doubt their work was so



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absorbing, so all-consuming in interest that their only rest and pleasure consisted in continual application to their beloved work. I admire that spirit of enthusiasm. Everyone should feel that way about their work, but enthusiasm should be tempered by reason. I may be grossly wrong, but I feel that just as much is always accomplished in the end if the body has not been robbed of sleep, and food and exercise in the fresh air.

I detest a lazy person who sleeps till noon, or all the afternoon. I believe in rising early, while the morning is misty, and going out for a few breaths of air. A walk or run before breakfast is better, but few of us can do that. Some must be at home to get the breakfast; some must take care of the children; some must catch an early car in order to be at the factory before the whistle blows. Those who are on their feet all day get too much exercise and are tired enough at night to sleep well, unless they are too tired to sleep. Those who sit in an office all day need to exercise out of doors every night just before retiring. They should exercise until quite tired, then immediately retire, after opening the windows wide. A rested, refreshed brain and body will then enable them to begin the new day with a bright outlook on life and an added strength which will readily override all obstacles.

## THE PERFECT IRONING BOARD.

The perfectly satisfactory ironing board is prepared as follows: Cover the board in the ordinary way, with cloth or flannel, then add a half-roll of cotton batting, covering that with half an old sheet or new cotton, if desired, pinning it down tightly underneath. The result will be a joy when you do your ironing.

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## Years of Suffering

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Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called **Sarsatabs**.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
**DESERTED TREASURES.**

By H. F. Grinstead.

On gooseberry bushes are clusters of beads,  
Where once hung frail blossoms of white  
Whence honeybees gathered a bountiful store  
To add to their wealth ere 'twas night.

Now the bee flies away to apple tree boughs  
And slips sweets from its fragrant pink flowers,  
'nd the workers' glad hum can no longer be heard  
Where the gooseberry bushes form bowers.

Though workers deserted and flew to new fields,  
Away to old haunts Rob now flies  
Yet he goes not in search of a nectar so sweet,  
He's thinking of gooseberry pies.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
**BILL BAILEY AT NEW ORLEANS.**

By Robert Lee Campbell.

I wish to introduce to you one of the most interesting adventurers the world has ever known. His name is Bill Bailey and he was born and reared upon a farm in one of the sequestered little valleys among the mountains of his native state. And although

His father was a farmer bold  
With corn and beef aplenty,  
Bill hoed and mowed and held the plow  
And longed for one and twenty.

He always wished to see the roads  
All heaped with beds of gravel,  
And longed to see the outside world  
And spend his time in travel.

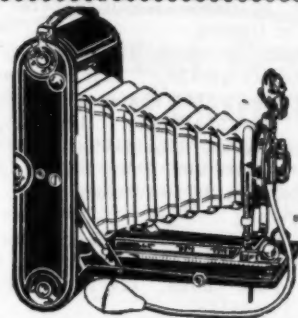
Bill had often read of the great Mississippi, which he thought must be one of the greatest wonders of the world, as his teacher used to tell her pupils that this stream ran up hill. He had secured and read every book upon the subject of travel that he had ever heard of and the more he read the stronger became his desire to see the wonders of which he read. He read many articles on the scenery of the south; of New Orleans and its many buildings of antique architecture; of the creole with his mongrel language and peculiar habits; of its beautiful parks; of the balmy breezes from the gulf, and of the surrounding country enlivened by beautiful orange groves and fields of cotton. And as this beautiful city where all is pleasure and myrrh and the great river that runs up hill can be seen at one and the same time Bill had long had it settled in his mind that when he had reached his majority and he could begin his wanderings he would economize by going to New Orleans first:

So on his birthday came at last,  
His ma was broken hearted;  
His brother and his sister wept  
But proudly off Bill started.

Yes, bright and early on the morning of his twenty-first birthday anniversary Bill bade his home and friends

adieu and started for the railroad station destined to become a wanderer. He boarded the first south-bound train that day and made straight for New Orleans. The train made good time and so ere the sun went down that day Bill Bailey stepped off the train at the New Orleans and Northwestern depot the proudest man that had ever before entered the limits of the city. He made his way to the St. Gothard where he had decided to make headquarters while in the city. But his enthusiasm was beginning to wane. Where was all the beauty and grandeur he had been reading about? From what he could see New Orleans was not an exception to the general run of American cities. He soon decided that he had entered the city from the wrong side and so set out to see the Great Mississippi, and was soon gazing upon the turbid waters of that river. But he had scarcely begun to admire the grandeur of the scene when a huge pair of jaws pushed themselves above the surface of the water and almost immediately a large animal, as he supposed, began to scramble for a footing on the bank nearby. Bill was completely overwhelmed with fright and cried out that the world was coming to an end and that the Judgment day was at hand! For, he declared, he had just seen the "Beast with seven heads and ten horns coming up out of the sea." But it was only an alligator.

Bill soon recovered from his fright but he was not quite satisfied with his surroundings. He made his way back to the hotel and sought the seclusion of his room. Night was setting in, but still it appeared to be different from any night Bill had ever seen before. He retired quite early. And although he occupied a room on the fifth story of the building, far out of the reach of Alligators, sleep had deserted his pillow. His mind was in a reflective mood. In his imagination he would view and review that lonely little cot far up among the mountains, from which he had so defiantly marched away only that morning. Yes, mother and sister were there and it was there that Bill longed to be! But now his mind reverted to the GREAT RIVER that RUNS UP HILL and to the beautiful city where so many pleasures awaited him. "Is it possible," he said aloud, "that I have been deceived; that the Mississippi, like all other streams, only follows a downward course to the sea, and that trouble and disappointment aboundeth everywhere?" He tried to reconcile himself into believing that on the morrow things would become brighter and so he turned himself in bed and sought rest in repose. But just then he remembered having read something about sleep. What was it? Yes he remembered. It was this: "Sleep is a precious and inestimable gift from God. It is during sleep that the cares and deceptions of the day are assuaged and weakened strength refreshed. Like a good mother it bathes the sleeper's brow with a deep silent mist of forgetfulness." He resolved to test the truthfulness of the passage. But just then he turned to his window which happened to be open, and lo! in the northern horizon he saw a great light. He could see that it was moving. He sat erect in bed. "What can it be," he thought. "Is it possible that the Judgment day is at hand and that this is Jesus and his angels making their way to earth again?" Nearer and nearer came the light. Bill became very much excited, but still nearer and nearer came the light until it entered his room. It turned out to be a huge swarm of lightning bugs. Of course they were harmless, but before Bill recovered himself fully he listened and behold he heard music in the direction of the river. It was low and sweet at first but now was growing louder. Louder and yet more loud it grew. Nearer and nearer it came until it too made straight for Bill's window. This



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turned out to be a swarm of mosquitoes. They entered the room singing:

"Buzz, buzz, buzz, around his little bed,  
Buzz, buzz, buzz," those big mosquitoes said.

"Buzz, buzz, buzz, we'll paint old Billy red,  
And won't there be a hot time, a hot time,  
And won't there be a hot time in this old town tonight."

And you better believe there was a hot time, especially for Bill Bailey. He fought the insects all night, but hastened to the office early next morning to make preparations to leave the city at once. But upon being assured that his experience had been far beyond the ordinary and being entreated to stay he at last decided to spend a part of the day in the city sightseeing, but fully intended to leave before night.

One of the best meals Bill had ever before partaken of was served that morning and he was very much refreshed, and so sat out to see the city. He visited many parks and other places of interest during the day and was so well pleased with what he was seeing that it was late in the afternoon before his reverie was broken, and the train upon which he had thought to make the homeward trip was now many miles on its northward journey! What was to be done! Bill had bade farewell to the St. Gothard that morning and so now knew not where to go. But at last he came across a hostelry where he was assured that he could be given a room that would be free from mosquitoes, lightning bugs and alligators. And so here Bill decided to spend the night. When he was ready to retire he was shown to a room near the top of the building that had but one door and no window. He entered well pleased with his new location. He barred the door and thus felt secure and could see no reason why he should not get a good night's rest. But he scarcely stretched himself on the bed when to his great surprise he heard a faint musical sound. He listened and lo, the sound grew louder. Louder and louder it grew until, as Bill thought it made the sweetest music he had ever heard. Louder and sweeter it grew until it appeared that the very bed was singing! And these are the words it sang:

"The mosquitoes all had golden wings,  
The lightning bugs had a flame,  
The bed bug he's got neither one  
But he'll get there just the same."

And they did get there, and Bill Bailey got there. But it was away from New Orleans next morning. He boarded the first north-bound train that day and made straight for the cot of his father. He reached home safely, though sleepy and well nigh exhausted; with pride humbled, and fully resolved never to leave home again. But he did.

Dirigo, Ky.

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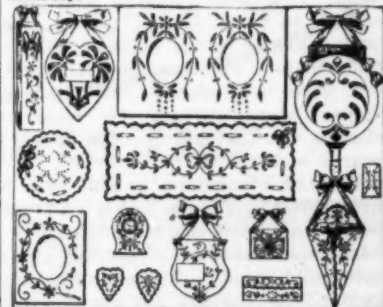
Of materials for children's clothes try to procure those that are guaranteed as being of fast color, but do not make the mistake of thinking that those of heaviest weight have the

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We also include in the bargain 10 Skeins of White Embroidery Cotton and a Complete Course in Embroidery and Fancywork, illustrated with all the principal stitches, with complete description of each stitch, making Embroidery so simple that a child can do it.

Remember—all you have to do to receive the 15 Christmas Novelties, 10 Skeins of Embroidery Cotton and the Complete Embroidery Illustrated Course, is to send us \$1.00 for new or renewal subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

best wearing qualities, for a medium-weight material will wear better in most instances, and will be easier to launder. Do not choose very dark patterns, as these materials do not launder as well as lighter colors, and they lose their freshness sooner. Boys look best in tans, browns, grays and blues, and the beauty of the little garments should be in the fit and finish rather than in any ornamentation.

Because the lightness of cake depends upon bubbles of air or gas, which in the course of time collapse, cake batter should be baked as soon as mixed.

Make a little flour and water paste and wet the edge of the lower crust of a pie with it, then press down the upper crust carefully and the juices will not escape.

Shoe laces that have lost their tips can be twisted into a point that will stay on if they are dipped into melted candle tallow.



## THE MARKETS.

### Fat Hogs Higher--Cattle Steady--Sheep Firm.

Butter and Eggs Dull--Vegetables Firm--Fruit Dull--Provisions Firmer.

**CATTLE**—The show of beef steers was light as compared to the offering of the other classes of killers. There was a strong demand from all packers and the movement was active, with prices steady to strong. Quality was medium. No real good or choice quality beefs were included in the run, and a drove of good weight steers that were pretty fat sold at \$8.50, the best price of the day. There was a good showing of "decent" grade killers that changed hands between \$8.25 and the top, but the big end of the steer run was made up of the medium grade and prices ranged from \$7.75@ \$8.25.

The trade on the good grade heifers did not show the activity evident at the high time last week, and though prices were about steady they were 10@15c off from the best time last week. Few heifers offered were good enough to reach the \$7 market, the bulk changing hands between \$6.25@ \$6.85. Medium and common grade heifers were in moderate showing and values were showing no material change. Good weighty beef cows were scarce and values ruled steady. The good kind, of medium weight, were a little slow to change hands and values were quoted 10@15c off from the best time last week. Medium grade cows sold steady. There was a good demand for canners and cutters, and values were fully steady.

The run of stock and feeding cattle was light and the market was active on a steady to strong basis. The demand from the country was only fair, as the country buyers seldom arrive on the initial day of the week, but the yard dealers were well cleaned up last week and there was strong competition among this class of traders for the day's showing. A few bunches of stockers made up the steer showing. The bulk changed hands between \$5.25 and \$5.75, but there were a few of the common grade selling below the \$5 mark.

There was a fair run of quarantine cattle and the steer offering from this territory was generous. There was a good demand for all the steers on the market and sales were transacted on a good, steady basis. A drove of Texas beefs that averaged 1103 pounds and sold at \$7.50 was the high sale. Another string arrived from Oklahoma and sold at \$6.45. Arkansas contributed a string of good grade fed steers. The best offered averaged 1129 pounds and sold at \$7.10, the highest price Arkansas beefs ever reached on the quarantine side. The other steers of good grade sold from \$6.25 to \$7.00 and there were several loads of more common kill that ranged in price to \$4.95. Mississippi contributed a fair showing of medium-weight beefs that sold at a range of \$5@ \$6. There was a fair showing of heifers and cows with flesh and prices were strong. One drove of Oklahoma heifers sold at \$5.25. A good showing of medium-grade cows sold from \$4@ \$4.50.

#### Provisions.

Stronger. Hogs were higher and receipts smaller than expected. Lard and loose meats advanced; other hog products firm but unchanged. Demand better.

**PORK**—f. o. b. standard mess in a jobbing way nominally at \$17.

**LARD**—Prime steam nominally 9.65c

f. o. b. at close. Kettle-rendered at 10½c in tierces.

**GREEN MEATS**—Hams: 10@12-average, 11½@11½c; 12@14-average, 11½@11½c; 14@16-average, 11½@11½c; 18@20-average, 11½@11½c; skinned hams, 11¼@12¼c; bellies, heavy to medium, 10½@10½c; 6@8-average, 13c; 8@10-average, 12¼c; 10@12-average, 12¼c; 12@14-average, 11½c; shoulders, 9½@9½c; skinned shoulders, 10¼@10¼c; picnics, 8@8 ¾c; pork loins, 12@12¼c; lean butts, 10¾@11c.

**S. P. MEATS**—Hams: 10@12-average, 13c; 12@14-average, 12¼; 14@16-average, 12½c; 18@20-average, 12½c; skinned hams, 10½@12½c; shoulders, 9¾@10c; picnics, 9@9½c; clear bellies, 12c to 12¼c.

#### Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

**EGGS**—Demand light — only for new laid, and few of these arriving. Country-held, stale, mixed, doubtful and storage stock dull, nominal in price and in plentiful offering. Grade first, including cases, at 22c; miscellaneous offerings at 15c to 18c. Where cases are returned ½c per dozen deducted from the price of the eggs.

**BUTTER**—Just a fair trade, mainly in fresh goods, and only to supply the current consumption. But little or no call for held or storage stock, which was in plentiful supply and nominal in price. Current make: Creamery—Extra, 35c; first, 32c; seconds, 27c; ladle-packed, 25c. Country store-packed and roll (packing stock) at 20c, with choice fresh roll nicely handled and wrapped in cloth considerably more.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Scarce than ever, higher and firm. Demand active for turkeys for the New Year's Day trade, but few to be had. The inquiry was fair for other kinds of poultry, but only partly supplied. Turkeys—Choice dressing, 19c; small and poor, 14c. Fowls—Good average run, 11c; small and scrubby less. Chickens, 13c; staggy young roosters, 10c; broilers, 14c; old cocks, 7½c. Geese—Fancy, fat, 12 pounds and over, 12c; average receipts, 11c; poor or plucked, 9c. Ducks—Good run, 15c; poor or plucked less. Capons—Six pounds and over, 20c; under 6 pounds, 17c; slips, 15c. Guinea chickens—Round, per dozen, \$2.75.

**DRESSED POULTRY**—Offerings light and mainly of inferior or storage stock. Prices generally higher—firm on choice stock, which was scarce and in demand. Fancy turkeys were bringing fancy prices, owing to the demand for the New Year's trade, but this, of course, is only temporary. Turkeys, 16c to 23c. Fowls, 8½c to 15c. Geese, 12c to 14c. Ducks, 16c to 17c. Capons, 16c to 22c.

#### Vegetables.

**POTATOES**—Steady and strong. Fresh arrivals continue light and demand about equal to the supply. Car lots, sacked, on track: Wisconsin rural at 50c to 53c, Minnesota rural and burbank at 49c to 72c, Idaho rural 57c to 59c; frosted, rough, mixed or inferior stock sells at a discount on quotations.

**ONIONS**—Supply large and demand slow. Sprouted and damp neglected. Sacked red globe at 25c to 43c per bushel delivered according to quality; load extra fancy sold at 43c delivered and 45 sacks yellow at 38c delivered; sacked white nominal at 55c to 57c delivered.

**SPANISH ONIONS**—At \$1.15 per crate delivered.

**ANISE PLANT**—New Orleans at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per sugar barrel.

**BEETS**—New Orleans at 20c to 30c per dozen bunches. Old home-grown at 35c to 40c per bushel box loose.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**—At 5c to 12¼c per quart.

## Cattle

### BUYING CATTLE TO FEED.

One of the most profitable lines of cattle feeding right now is in handling thin, dry cows having good mouths. They should have alfalfa or clover hay and corn silage, six pounds of corn and two pounds of cottonseed meal or cake a day for every animal. They should be marketed after about 100 days' feeding. This method has this advantage: Although nothing in the market is very cheap nowadays the thin cows are relatively low priced; they will make rapid gains and they will be in active demand after January 1, especially if they are fat.

The market between January 1 and March 1 does not, usually, demand highly finished products. The Christmas beef has been marketed. That period, January 1 to March 1, is as good a time as any to get rid of your fat cows, and of anything that is at all plain or deficient in quality or off-type. There is a demand, not often filled, for that sort of stuff in those weeks.

#### Feeding This Kind of Stock.

For starting cattle on feed now new corn, broken ear, should be fed, with bluegrass or the native pastures as long as the ground and the weather will permit. I should increase this to about three-quarters of a full feed, and, in addition, see that they have alfalfa, cowpea or clover hay, and corn silage if you have it.

When these cattle are on about full feed I should add cottonseed meal or cake, about three pounds to every 1,000 pounds live weight, daily, and continue to give the other feeds mentioned a moment ago, with the roughness indicated.

#### Pointers on Marketing.

Cattle should be marketed whenever they cease to increase in value by the pound. It should be understood that the gains made on anything, at this time of year, except calves, will cost more than the gain can be sold for. Therefore, the instant the feeding operation ceases to enhance the value of the whole carcass the cattle should be sold. The feeder must by his own judgment and skill, determine when this moment has arrived. His judgment and the demands of the market must be his guides.

Assuming that the market will behave in a normal way, I should expect comparatively mature steers, two or three years old, to be more profitable than calves or yearlings for finishing and marketing before March 10. There will be poor demand for small, light-weight steers at that time, I should not select fancy feeders, but rather those quoted in the markets as fair to good, weighty feeders. Give them corn, cottonseed meal or cake, alfalfa or clover and silage.

As to shelter, a question that arises in the minds of so many feeders, I prefer the open feed lot with an open shed adjoining.

#### The Kind of Calf to Buy.

The feeder who buys calves must insist upon getting the thick, blocky type, which will grow and fatten at the same time. They should have an abundance of quality and excellent middles, in order that they will finish into attractive killing cattle as yearlings.

The calves will require a much longer feeding period than older cattle. They will need greater care in the selection of feeds. They cannot handle extremely large amounts of rough feed. A large proportion of supplements corn and more protection from the winter weather will be found indispensable. Hogs following calves will not make such large gains

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(European)

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Caters to Stockmen, Shippers and Country Merchants; makes a special rate of 50c, 75c, \$1.00 per day. Give us a trial.



### PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Greatest Dairy Breed.  
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Holstein-Friesian Association,  
Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

as when following cattle. All these factors are in favor of the more nearly mature steer. The advantage in the calves' favor is in the fact that the first investment is smaller, they make cheaper gains, and they do not require so much increase in value to the pound to show a profit from feeding.

It seems to me that the producing of yearling beef should be encouraged among farmers so situated that they can produce their own calves, and who also grow enough grain to finish them. The commercial cattle feeder will generally find the feeding of older cattle more satisfactory.

I should not neglect to urge the importance of silos in cattle feeding, necessary, especially for keen witted cattle feeders, who usually are watching for the best aids in their business. Not only does the silo provide the best feed obtainable, but it is, also, an insurance against storms, drouth and high prices. No feeder should neglect having silos.—Prof. W. A. Cochel, Kansas Agricultural College.

#### THE FARMER'S MEAT SUPPLY.

There are many methods of curing and storing meat and I suppose all are more or less successful. The old process of dry salting or placing in brine, have given way to newer, and we think better, methods, that of sugar curing hams, shoulders and bacon. It is best to wait until the latter part of December or January to kill the supply of pork. Select a time when the weather is cold enough to thoroughly cool the large joints without freezing. If cold enough to freeze, meat should be placed in cellar until cooled before curing. If not cold enough to freeze meat is better cured in the smoke house.

Well fatted hogs weighing about 250 pounds are the best size to kill, as they make a good lot of lard, and the hams and shoulders are of convenient size. We have used the following recipe very successfully for a number of years. For 250 pounds of meat use three quarts salt, four ounces pepper, three ounces saltpeter, twelve ounces brown sugar. Dissolve saltpeter in warm water. Mix ingredients together, using enough warm water to thoroughly moisten. Rub well on meat, and let lay on plank about two weeks, after which hang up and smoke until nicely browned. By dusting borax over meat it need not be wrapped, if kept in a dark house, as flies will not bother.

The majority of farmers also kill beef for winter use. If weather gets warm after killing it must be put down some way to keep. Here is a splendid recipe for pickling beef. First soak beef in weak salt water twelve to twenty-four hours. Make brine to float an egg using eight gallons of water. Two pounds orleans sugar, one quart orleans molasses, and one ounce saltpeter. Amount can be increased or decreased to suit quantity of meat. Leave in brine until used.—E. A. S.

We will issue a special poultry number January 16. Try a small ad in our want columns at 1 cent a word and see what results you will get.



## The Dairy

### DAIRY UNION MEETING.

The Pennsylvania Dairy Union will meet at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 21-23, 1913. This meeting occurs at the same time as the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Horticultural Association and the Live Stock Breeders Association.

Speakers of note from various sections of the country will discuss present day problems, and the meetings will be of interest not only to the milk producer and creamery man, but also to the milk distributor and the consumer.

Prizes will be offered for various classes of milk products, such as butter, market milk, cream, etc. These dairy products will be exhibited in connection with the corn and fruit show. There will also be a limited space available for exhibits of dairy machinery and apparatus.

For list of premiums apply to the secretary, H. E. Van Norman.

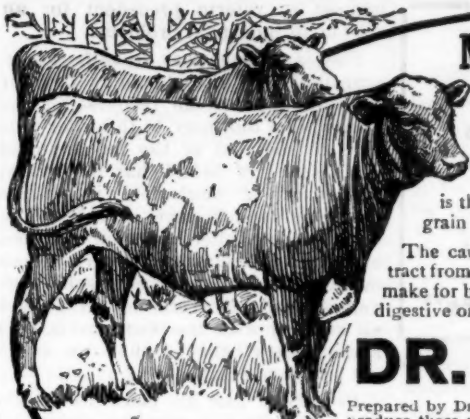
### THE HELPFUL DAIRY COW.

The utility of the cow in conserving the fertility of the land and increasing its stores of plant food is one of her strong recommendations. She fits in most admirably with systems of farming that build up the soil, whether the weather be wet or dry, the season hot or cold. It is common for our farmers to rely most on the cow in years when the grain crops are short, a fact which is borne out by statistics. In 1901, a year unfavorable for corn and forage, the number of cows milked increased more than 83,000. In 1911, another year of curtailed yields, the number jumped to 809,623 from 641,570 in the year before. According to the writer's views, it would be a long step in the direction of improvement and an assured perennial prosperity if our farmers adopted the cow, and with her the silo, as their standbys, and particularly would this be advisable where now dependence is placed almost wholly in wheat. A sole reliance on any crop is shortsighted and invites disaster. No permanent prosperity can be expected from such practices.

In all parts of Kansas silage crops can be grown every season. With silage the farmer has a succulent feed-stuff available for his cows not only during the winter months but also in times of short pasture in summer. It has been demonstrated that two cows may be wintered on silage from an area that produces dry feed for but one. The man who will build up a good producing dairy herd, supply himself with a silo and raise some alfalfa, is moving on the direct highway to financial well being. Its extent mostly depends on the management. Such contention in behalf of the cow is not to discourage wheat growing, but to encourage dairying in addition, as a permanent feature. The cow rightly directed will drive away the spectre of hard times, minimize the drawbacks of short rainfall and provide continuous ready money. —F. D. Coburn in Mail and Breeze.

### FROZEN MILK.

In Sweden and Denmark has been created a new industry that deserves notice. It consists in collecting at a central station the milk from farms within a given radius, pasteurizing it at about 75 degrees centigrade, and then freezing it at a temperature of minus 10 degrees. The blocks of frozen milk are placed in stout wooden casks holding about double the volume of the blocks, and the extra space



## Making Beef Economically

The business of the steer-raising farmer is to turn feed into beef at the lowest cost and in the shortest time. But the fattening steer wastes a good portion of his ration, which is the reason why you let your hogs follow the steers to get the whole grain which they pass off as waste.

The cause of this waste is poor digestion—the inability of the animal to extract from its ration, in proportion to the large amount consumed, those nutrients which make for beef, blood and muscle. Tonics are needed to strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs of the steer—to sharpen its appetite and keep the system generally toned up.

## DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Prepared by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) is a scientific preparation which will produce these results. Its actions are manifold. By acting directly on the digestive organs it helps the steer turn more food into flesh. It helps the animal to vigorous maturity and wards off disease germs. The U. S. Dispensary remarks on the ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, printed to the right, speak volumes for this guaranteed flesh and milk producer. Now read.

**Our proposition:** Procure your dealer Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Use it all winter and spring. 25-lb. pails at \$1.60 or 10-lb. sacks \$5.00. Except in Canada and extreme West and South. If it does not pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on this guarantee. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

**FREE.** Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains:  
Nux Vomica, Digestive and Nerve Tonic.  
Quassia, Digestive Tonic and Worm Expeller.  
Sulphate of Iron, Blood Builder and General Tonic.  
Sulphate of Soda, Laxative and Liver Tonic.  
Common Salt, Appetizer, Cleanser.  
Epsom Salts, Laxative.  
Nitrate of Potash, Stimulates kidneys.  
Charcoal, Prevents Noxious Gases.  
Fenugreek, Tonic and Aromatic.  
The above is carefully compounded by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

**DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A** makes busy hens in January. It tones up the dormant egg organs, brings back the scratch and cackle, takes the hens out of the loafer and puts them into the layer class, and you will plainly see the results of feeding Pan-a-ce-a in the egg basket. The cost is hardly worth considering—a penny's worth feeds thirty fowls. Sold on the same money-back guarantee as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. 1½ lbs. 25c (mail or express 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and extreme West). If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Poultry Book, Free.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

is filled with sterilized milk, after which the casks are sealed hermetically.

As they are perfectly full and are kept cool by the block of frozen milk, which melts very slowly and as shocks of transportation are powerless to churn the milk into butter, it may thus be preserved at least twenty days, so that the Danes and Swedes are now sending successfully to their neighbors and even further whole cargoes of milk.

### FRESH BUTTER AND BUTTERMILK.

About four years ago a book was published, the title of which is "The Prolongation of Life." This book was written by a European scientist named Metchnikoff, who cites evidence to prove that the lives of all of the higher animals, man included, are greatly shortened by the formation of poisons in the alimentary canal. These poisons, he claims, are formed by the non-acid forms of bacteria and yeasts. He states, also, that the growth of these poisonous forms is prevented or greatly hindered by the presence of lactic acid bacteria. His statements, as to the part played by these acid bacteria in the promotion of health, have done much to increase the use of buttermilk and sour milk drinks.

As fresh butter contains millions of the same lactic bacteria as buttermilk, though in smaller numbers, it belongs with buttermilk in the health food class. In ordinary packed butter the number of lactic bacteria from none to only a few thousand, while frequently there are wild yeast forms which are injurious to health. It is evident, then, that there are other reasons besides flavor why fresh butter should command a higher price on the market.

One objection to the use of ordinary or packed butter is that the bacteria which cause tuberculosis may be present in each in considerable number. Butter made in dairies where the cows have been tested for tuberculosis, or from cream that has been properly pasteurized, is safe for table use. W. R. Wright, Assistant Bacteriologist, Idaho Experiment Station.

### A NEW THRESHER.

A Kansan is the inventor of a successful machine for threshing wheat as it stands in the fields, delivering the threshed and cleaned grain to a packer and leaving the straw standing in the field.

The inventor of this revolutionary thresher of standing grain is Charles C. Baldwin of Nickerson, who has built a working model of his machine, thoroughly tried it out and has orders for as many as he can manufacture for delivery next season.

The thresher weighs about 2,500 pounds, and is drawn by four horses. The machinery is driven with a 25-horse-power gasoline engine. In place of a sickle a 9-inch cylinder with 4-inch teeth is used. The grain is held against this cylinder by a strong blast of air, and the cylinder, turning away from the grain, threshes it and throws it into a cavity behind the cylinder. The current of air causes a suction which draws the grain down into the cylinder. A lifting finger can also be used where most of the wheat is down if necessary.

This thresher, it is claimed, can be run with the aid of four horses and one man, taking the place of the entire harvesting and threshing crew, thus reducing the cost to about one-seventh. The straw is left standing on the ground.

### SHARPENING DISC HARROWS.

A new disc harrow does very satisfactory work, but the discs won't stay sharp. It is expensive to have them drawn out at the blacksmith shop, and the retempering is never satisfactory. A writer in the Rural New Yorker gives his method of sharpening discs as follows:

A carborundum wheel will cut these hardened discs down to a fine edge and with great expedition. We have one of these little wheels with a bicycle mount, and grind everything with it, from chilled iron plow points to stone tools; things that an emery wheel makes little or no impression upon. Just take the discs out of the gang, and one is surprised how fast



### COOK YOUR FEED and SAVE Half the Cost—with the PROFIT FARM BOILER

With Dumping Caldron, Empties its kettle in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also makes Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hog Scalders, Caldrons, etc. Send for particulars and ask for circular. D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

they are edged up, and that without starting the temper, nor is wet grinding needed, a dry contact being all that is required.

It is more important to have the discs sharp than to have them last a long time. Good work is what counts. If a machine does it work well it soon earns the price paid for it. There is no economy in using a dull one.

### HOG SELLS FOR \$57.85.

Quincy, Ill., December 26.—Daniel Andrew, a farmer, living in Ursa Township, has broken the record for growing the largest hog in this vicinity. He sold a hog here this morning weighing 815 pounds, and for which he was paid \$57.85.

What we need is to have three campaigns of education—one among ourselves for better cows, another among ourselves for better methods in order to make a better product, and another among the consumers to help them realize what dairy products are really worth. It is up to the dairymen to educate both themselves and the general public, and I believe they can do it. We must look a long way ahead. There are some things that must be done now for the improvement of dairying twenty years from now.—Eugene Davenport, Dean of Agricultural College, Urbana, Ill.

C. D. Lyon says the RURAL WORLD has sold more corn for him than any two papers. Just try what it will do for you. 1 cent a word in classified columns.

Look over our clubbing offer. You will find a combination that will please you at less than half the published price.



# FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

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Official Paper—

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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**Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"**

## OUR NATIONAL MEETING.

The National Union held its annual meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 18 and 19. The Local Unions being scattered in eight states many of them were not represented; however the reports from those present were very encouraging.

New England, North Dakota, the northwest corner of our territory was represented by Thomas Heck, the Secretary of the New England Equity Exchange. Liberal, Kansas, one of our large, successful Equity Exchanges, in the great southwest, was represented by its efficient, wide-awake secretary, Mr. R. Romer.

Indiana, Illinois and Missouri were represented by the best workers from those states. This was a working convention from the beginning to the end.

Every delegate was there for business and every question and proposition for the building up and spread of the Union in ten of our best agricultural states was thoroughly threshed out by different sessions.

The Constitution and By-Laws were revised with but few changes.

The question of National cooperation held a prominent place in the discussions both in the convention and in private by the delegates.

We are all agreed that:—

1. Every local union and Equity Exchange must be made stronger in 1913. We would rather have 100 local unions with 100 live co-operators in each than 1,000 local unions which would not cooperate nor stick; 100 successful unions are worth more than 1,000 failures.

2. The second thing agreed upon was that our National Union in connection with the local unions must widen the circle of organizations in each state where we have made a good start in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota.

3. The national union must render efficient and prompt service at headquarters, keeping correct accounts, answering promptly all correspondence, printing, literature and disseminating information; but we believe a large per cent of our National funds should be used to pay good organizers and Equity Union Lecturers to go into the field and organize, arouse, and educate the farmers away from the profit system and capitalistic system.

Farmers must be organized to co-operate on principles that will make them stick together.

4. The great work of 1913 is upon us and our great need is funds with which to carry on the campaign of organization and education. Without the money the work can not be done successfully.

Every farmer ought to have Faith enough in Equity Union to put one dollar dues in the treasury every year.

Liberal Equity Exchange sent a check for the National dues of its members. This is provided for in our By-Laws, and if faithfully carried out by every Equity Exchange in the United States, no assessment will ever be made on our members and the Equity Union will double in membership every year till we have over one million members.

5. It was further agreed that we insist that our Unions and Exchanges buy Equity Union coal, twine, apples,

wire-fencing, fence posts and wagons so that we can center a large volume of trade together to the advantage of every individual member.

6. The national board of directors is instructed to work for national co-operation in buying and selling. We want every Equity Union member to buy any amount of coal, fencing, twine, apples, potatoes, cowpeas, clover seed, onions, fencing, posts, wagons, and all farm machinery as cheaply as the richest coal company, twine jobber or wholesaler.

7. We ask every member to pay his one dollar dues or better, still we request every Equity Exchange to pay the National dues for each member and charge it to his account in compliance with the By-Laws.

We ask every reader of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD to join the Farmers' Equity Union and work till nine others will sign with you an application for a charter and we will build up a strong union at your marketing place and finally establish an Equity Exchange worth from ten to twenty thousand dollars annually to its members.

1913.

We wish a Happy New Year to every Equity Union family in the United States and to every reader of the RURAL WORLD. We are greatly encouraged by the past year to hope for great success the coming year in our grand Equity Union. However, let us remember that Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty. Victory comes not to him who waits but to him who works.

Look for the new officers in our heading next week. Sickness has delayed this report. Happy Greeting to all.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

## DON'T SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Leaving out societies which have made isolated attempts to establish new social and industrial systems all of which have been failures we find that every nation has founded its social and industrial system upon individual competition for wealth. Out of these conditions has grown the capitalistic or favored class, who attaining power maintained their position by enactment of favoring laws. Those who do not reason on this proposition dismiss the subject by saying, "Well, things have always been this way and always must be. You cannot change human nature. You cannot evolve a system that will be compelling without destroying every incentive to ambition." This is not so, for no system could be more compelling than the one under which we live. It is so compelling that you, who read this article, are a slave. You are surrounded by conditions you cannot escape from, and your freedom is confined within very narrow limits.

You may be one of the fortunate with wealth wherewith to surround yourself with luxuries of this material life. Still you are a slave—a slave to vanity, selfishness and money, a slave to your servants and to your foods. If you are rich you escape the necessity of manual labor, but this is slavery, for work of mind and body insures health, active mentality and love of life, all of which are necessary to real happiness.

The mistake of many is their will-

ingness to refer to precedent for an answer to industrial problems.

This is an easy way to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of your ancestors. It is the recourse of the man who is too lazy to think for it is hard to root out of the human mind those seeds of belief that have been a part of our education from childhood, and which have precedence in centuries of belief, use and practice, all of which is fatal to progress inasmuch as it limits the mind's horizon, and closes it to truth, for, if we are all content with the way our fathers and mothers believed then we would not progress at all.

Precedent has its place in reason and logic. It is a stepping stone and we should consider its value from every point of view.

Competition between individuals has been the basic idea underlying every government. The question is shall we remain faithful to a competitive system because we have always had a competitive system? or shall we refuse to longer follow an idea that has always proved a failure? For no one can call that system a success.

During the last twenty years there has appeared on the horizon a new light, and, as it has risen toward the zenith, there has come a feeling of fear to many. Never before in all history had such phenomenon been seen. Heretofore men had been content to work alone in competition with each other. Pulling together instead of fighting one another, never occurred to them. It is true that large capital and numerous individuals were joined by co-operation previous to twenty-five years ago, but in these cases it did not seem to have any significance. It was looked upon as necessary that many individuals should join capital and brains for developing cables, telegraph, transportation systems, etc., but opposition sprung up as soon as the field of individual competitive industry was invaded. Co-operation of competitive industry is the new light on the horizon, and every day it grows brighter and, as its rays penetrate deeper and deeper into the reasoning intelligence, fear begins to disappear, for it is known by the intelligent mind that one man cannot aid himself without aiding some one else. Thus we begin to see that co-operation has the power to join in harmony millions and millions of individuals; and where chaos reigned order and system takes its place. As we look into the future we see these co-operative societies growing larger and larger. We see new ones springing into existence, and, like a dissolving view, we see the chaotic conditions of industry gradually, almost imperceptibly merge into a beautiful mechanism scientific in all its parts and under perfect control.

The other organizations are bringing to bare upon us every conceivable plan to have us produce more, or in other words, to farm us farmers; it seems as though we are willing to farm and have our business men's associations, railroads and bankers' associations farm us. Let us think what fools we have been and what fools they have made of us and come together as men. Knowledge is the chief asset of a nation. Our union is an individual made up of individual units, and its position in the world of unions is determined by the sum of knowledge, not by the number of individuals. Our national union is the great head and each Local is a child; our exchange is a grandchild and let us keep them together and make one support the other. When our national president has the power to buy 10,000 binders or 10,000 wagons for all the locals then we will have some power, and when he speaks the whole nation of farmers will act with the same regulated system that the implement trust acts.

This is plain enough and easy enough to understand if you will just think good solid thoughts for one hour.

T. L. LINE.

## SOUND MONEY AND SAFE BANKS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in discussing "Syndicate and Banking Laws," says: "A 'money trust' to be tolerated at all, would have to be not only as solvent, but as responsible as the government at Washington." The Equity Union is very much interested in the discussion and final solution of the "money trust" question.

The Globe-Democrat says also that if the examination of Mr. J. P. Morgan by the committee has made one thing clearer than all others, it is that he and his syndicate are well satisfied with the status quo. In control of a very large part of the circulating medium, able to direct the movement, and often the supply of cash at many points, and particularly New York, the money center.

The gentlemen in the combination are in that complacent state of mind which is willing to "let well enough alone."

We want our Equity Union members to study the money question, and especially the "Money Trust." That there is a Money Trust is more apparent to reading, thinking men every day. The people are slowly awakening to the danger of this most formidable combination. A few selfish millionaires are "in control of a large per cent of the circulating medium and are able to direct the movement, and often the supply of cash at many points, and particularly New York, the money center."

If the circulation of your blood was in the power or control of a doctor he would have control of your life. He could weaken you each day as much as he chose and he could even take your life if he dared.

John V. Farwell, president of the National Citizens' League, says, "The present banking system is so inadequate as to constitute a crime against the people."

These alarming statements come from most conservative sources.

Our money system is rotten from the fact that the life blood of commercialism is controlled by a few selfish "Money kings," who are in that complacent state of mind which is willing to let well enough alone.

Their power to collect tribute from the so-called free (?) American people is unequalled by the Czar of Russia, and the millions of hard working farmers of our country pay a very large percent of this unholy tribute.

The Money Kings can stop the building of railroads which would come in competition with their railroads. They can stop any great enterprise for the good of the people which requires capital. They have control of our money. This is the most alarming and dangerous thing in the economic world today.

## Makeshifts.

Every remedy but the right one will be tried first.

Various makeshifts and trial remedies will be in vogue. The bankers are trying to give us a plan that will not hurt their business.

The money kings will work for all kinds of subterfuges to fool the dear people. The politicians who are owned by the money power will patch up all kinds of laws as a substitute for a real remedy.

The Globe-Democrat says, "A money trust to be tolerated at all would have to be, not only as solvent but as RESPONSIBLE as the government at Washington." But the Globe-Democrat and every intelligent citizen knows that with their present power and control in our country the money kings can not be made RESPONSIBLE for the right use of their wonderful power in the business world.

President-elect Wilson is warning them not to make any attempt to take revenge for any moves toward checking their power. But the Equity Un-



ion believes that no question is settled till it is settled right.

#### The Right Solution.

The only right solution of the money question is for the National government to issue all the money on a gold basis, and also to own and control all the banks. Let all our banks be located in the post-offices and be run by the government. Such a trust, by the people and for the people, can be safely tolerated and would be "as responsible as the government at Washington."

Every bank would be as strong as Gibraltar, being backed by one hundred million people. No run would ever be made on such banks. The billions of dollars deposited by the people in these banks would be perfectly safe.

No panic would be possible. The Power of the Money Trust to stop the building of railroads and other useful enterprises would be broken.

The people would begin to stop paying tribute to Money Kings.

They would be no longer "held up" by bankers and money sharks. Ten and fifteen per cent interest would be a thing of the past on our poor homesteaders and the new west would be settled and developed ten times faster than at present.

We the people must "mind our own business." It is dangerous to let Money Kings run it for us. The tribute they demand is unjust and burdensome and a great handicap on the development and prosperity of our country.

#### Power of One Million United Farmers.

If one million farmers were united in the Farmers' Equity Union and educated to be golden rule co-operators their power would be felt in Washington. United States banks would be placed in our post-offices and a good double track railroad would be built from New York to San Francisco and from Chicago to New Orleans and Galveston. Then we would have sound money and safe banks and real competition among the railroads.

One million farmers united is the goal of the Farmers' Equity Union. No farmer should "wear out the hold-back straps."

It can and must and will be done. Every farmer must throw away that cowardly word "can't." Every farmer must join the Union, read the paper every week, go to the Equity Union meeting the first Saturday of each month and pay his one dollar national dues.

Organization, education and co-operation will bring economic freedom.

C. O. DRAYTON.

Greenville, Ill.

#### CONSUMERS' PRICE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: While the Farmers' Equity Union Convention was in session there were, by the enterprise of the housewife's League, ten carloads of eggs going into that city direct to the consumer, which lowered the price of eggs for hundreds of miles around. I live 200 miles away and eggs went from 38 cents to 23 cents in a few days. They are going back higher again, as the housewife's League has no way to keep up a continual supply on exact business principles.

If the farmer and the consumer were in direct touch a continual supply could be obtained to the benefit of both consumer and egg producer.

I live at a point where 6000 consumers wish farm conventions and no local or locals great enough to supply them. How the consumers' club or farmers' union can grow, as grow they should, without the two coming into connection I can't conceive.

If the North and Northwest will let their wheat go out of their elevators and go to profit takers mills and be sold in flour for \$3.20 per cwt., or better, and they boast over a few thousand they made because they

stopped some little profit taker of a few cents a bushel on wheat. Can the farmers succeed while they strain at a gnat and swallow a camel?

The farmer will never succeed and prosper as long as they take no thought of the suffering consumer.

The farmer has done this too long already, selling to profit taker, without thinking what the consumer would ultimately pay.

Feed the hungry and clothe the naked surely doesn't mean let your wheat go out of your elevator to millionaire milling trusts to grind into flour that the consumer cannot buy, when you could have ground the wheat into flour yourself, with the aid of the consumer, that would have made both of you rejoice.

Brother farmer, you surely know that the milling trust don't care for a few cents on a bushel of wheat as long as they control the price to the consumer.

The farmer produces the food and clothing and a line direct to consumer who is the real market, should surely be respected.

I would like to see 1913 be a year that Equity would gladden the hearts of some consuming class who look to the farm (where they should look) for their produce, and have these poor consumers know that Equity means equity to all who will connect with her.

But farmer, if you think of a farmers' union as a means to grapple all that profit-taker and trusts have grappled from the people, you will meet with defeat, for the consumer is standing it about as long as they can, and unless you have a plan to meet them half way the farmer will find to his sorrow a warfare open upon him by the suffering consumer.

I think if we study along golden-rule lines we will go to planning to reach consumer direct on a moral business basis.

As long as the farmer will sell his eggs at the country cross road for low, unjust prices and these same eggs be placed on sale in Chicago at forbidden prices except to the wealthy, he is doing a moral wrong and the farmer is only to be pitied for knowing no better, but many know better, but are so indifferent to their brother who lives in Chicago.

There are some of our locals giving the consumer thought and planning to reach them, and if you at any point wish true success you must give that to your fellow brother.

Virden, Ill.

V. I. WIRT.

P. S.—The middlemen's profit adds nothing but the price. Direct from farm to consumer.

N. B.—We ask you, Mr. Consumer, to participate in the benefits our farm union offers you. We ask you to encourage by your patronage a sane, sensible and money-saving system.

#### STATE LEADERS FOR MISSOURI FARM ADVISERS.

The Board of Curators of the University of Missouri on December 14th appointed Mr. D. H. Doane State Farm Management leader for Missouri. Mr. Doane will represent both the College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture and will have supervision of the Farm Advisers in Missouri counties. For several years he was connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Farm Management Investigations. For the past two years he has been in charge of the Farm Management investigations and Instructor in the University of Missouri.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has completed arrangements for a very comprehensive plan of cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the location of Farm Advisers in Missouri counties. The success already attained in Cape Girardeau and Pettis Counties has aroused state wide interest in this plan.

#### THE FARM NEIGHBORHOOD ROUND TABLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The whole membership of the Table were seated in the large dining hall of their social building eating the farewell supper given to the Raldon's, who would start the next day for Rochester, Minn. It was one of the many surprise parties given in this hall. Mrs. Raldon had shown a desire to cry when told she was wanted at the neighborhood hall on business without delay. She mistrusted why?

Of course, the food was brought in, the amusement committee having indicated to each member what would be needed the most from her. Next to me sat one of the oldest and most enterprising women in the Round Table membership. She was a charter member. I was testing a cookie. These cookies are more than commonly excellent I remarked.

"I am glad you think so, for the recipe is more than one hundred years old, and we think it cannot be improved," replied the woman.

"Good for the cookie recipe. Any thing like this that has stood the test of so many years through all the many changes in cooking has a right to be good. They are the best I have eaten for years."

"Yes, there are thousands of cookie recipes, books are full of them, and what is more certain, there are but few in our cook books that read today as those read when I was a child. How is it that this has escaped all amendments?" I asked.

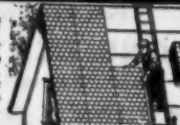
"Because the family that contributed these cookies is old-fashioned enough to cling to old things that prove good. There is not a gathering to which we all contribute that the maker of those cookies is not asked to bring them. Like most of us, she does her own cooking and although this recipe is good enough to be new, yet she is always on the lookout for new ways. This recipe was handed down from mother to daughter along with some of the furniture they use. She has other old recipes that we all use as being better than those found in modern cookbooks. I have learned several of them. One of the publishers in western Wisconsin is printing a new cook book and has persuaded her to contribute several of her recipes.

"I can repeat this one if you wish: Ginger Cookies—One cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, one-third cup butter or nice drippings, one level teaspoon ginger, one-half teaspoon ground cinnamon, one level teaspoon soda dissolved in three tablespoons water, pinch of salt, one egg, and flour sufficient to mix a stiff dough; knead it well, roll, cut and bake. Do you know, I think one reason old recipes stand to the front so long is because the daughters for many generations have been taught that it is not how much of this or of that thing the recipe calls for, but how you mix them so they shall have exactly the right appearance and feel. Some of us have worked with several of these old recipes time and time again unsuccessfully, when one of these daughters that had been trained would take our ingredients, mix and knead a prize baking. It is the same with bread. There is not so much in mixing the ingredients in certain quantities as in knowing when the dough is stiff enough, in raising the dough and baking the bread. Experience and care of details counts for so much and none or those can be included in the recipe. Now here is a cake. Made by that lady at the head of this table from another old recipe. We call it "Pioneer Minister Cake," as it was always on the table at one of richest pioneer's whenever the minister came around. Four pounds flour, one and one-half pounds sugar, half pound butter, four eggs, one pint of yeast and

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spice. You see why the rest of us did not have it on our tables, too.

"Well," I laughed, "I am getting more than my space in my paper, will continue, but it is all valuable to me and others. I am well repaid for my long ride to get here tonight."

AN OLD AGRICULTURIST.

#### "WAYS AND MEANS" FOR FARM PROFIT.

Perhaps the greatest achievement in recent "Farm Science" is what is known among cattle feeders as "the tonic idea"—the giving, in daily ration, of a simple, harmless preparation which aids and strengthens the digestive functions in stall-fed steers and milch cows.

It is safe to say that nothing yet done by the State Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges is at all comparable, for direct benefit to cattlemen, with this simple and practical idea, first brought forward by a veterinary surgeon of Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess, the originator, is a man of wide experience in both human and veterinary medicine. His study of foods and their effect on different animals led him irresistibly to the conclusion that a method of feeding was possible which would reduce food-waste to an amount so slight as to be hardly worth considering.

Working with this idea in mind, he finally formulated a preparation containing iron, nitrates and bitter tonics in right proportion to produce the result aimed at, and put it on the market under the name Dr. Hess Stock Food.

It is usually true that new ideas gain ground slowly. A very natural conservatism prevents thinking people from too quickly adopting ideas whose only recommendation is newness. Yet Dr. Hess Stock Tonic won a large patronage from the start, and has steadily increased in sales until today there are few feeders for either beef, mutton, pork or milk who do not use it—a fact which conclusively proves its value.

Do not be misled, at this point, by the name, and think of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic as a ration intended to take the place of grain or fodder. It is not a ration, and in itself possesses no fattening or nourishing properties whatsoever. Its sole purpose is to make food available to further the digestive process so that less nutrition passes off as waste and more is converted into flesh and milk.

It would be a serious impeachment of the farmer's intelligence to spend time and space here in attempting to show the advantages of such a feeding system. It is all too evident to require further explanation, because the more grain, hay and fodder a cow or steer eats—and uses—the fuller the milk pail and the fatter the beef.

Farmers have been—as was said a little way back—quick to see and appreciate the worth of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Many give it regularly to all farm stock and find it of the very greatest value—the more so as, by building up bodily vigor in feeding animals, it goes far toward warding off disease.

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The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Extremator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

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If you will kindly send us the names of your neighbors and friends we will be glad to send them sample copies.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: To the readers of this great farm paper in which I find so much reading of such importance to the farmer, we read of the cost of living. It seems that this great thing of living is an awful thing. Back in my boyhood days I never heard that word spoken.

I was born and raised on a farm. We had our hogs, our sheep, our horses, and our chickens. We raised our wheat for bread and some to sell. We raised castor beans to sell; we raised hogs to sell, and I have seen my father take as many as three and four wagon loads of dressed hogs to market some twenty-five miles to where there was a railroad, at 3c per lb. cash. We also raised tobacco and got those days 4 for lugs and as much as 6 and 7 cents for prime per lb. We would salt down 10 to 12 head of fine hogs for our year's supply, some 20 to 25 hundred lbs. We raised our own sheep, had abundance of fruit and we made most all of our clothing and blankets and cover lids of wool. Our socks and stockings were knit at home of wool yarn, carded, spun and all done at home. Now we find things are changed in fifty years.

Now what will fifty years more bring us? Today every man is for the dollar—no wonder there are such a howl about high living. If people were more sociable it would not be this way. If you want a man to help you he wants a big price and he wants the cash then of course the farmer wants to hold his own and when he sells anything he wants all he can get for what he sells; fifty years ago a man would come, or twenty if you wished, and help you two days if you needed them that long, and help you roll logs or raise a house or barn—made of logs those days, and you would always give them their dinner. But it isn't that way now. I tried it this last month.

I asked twenty-three men in to get in some winter wood for an old lady whose companion was called home last winter never to return, and I asked two of her son-in-laws, her brother-in-law and some of her nephews and all the near neighbors to come to the woodchopping and out of 23 me and her son and one man that lived farthest away were there and cut wood and helped all day, the rest stayed at home.

Now let me say, in my days people didn't crave money but now they do, and if they were not so almighty craven they would fare better in every way. There are lots of them nowadays that hardly eat enough to keep themselves in living condition, for it would hurt them financially to eat all they want and now let me say take it back in Abe Lincoln's time when he split 1,000 rails in a day, no man then ever thought of him being a man to lead our great nation, but he did and still he made his little money to get his education splitting timber into rails. You would never get a helping hand from any man those days by being greedy and too close with them, but always be ready to give or lend a helping hand to those worthy to receive and all those things will be added unto you.

Now, by the way, I have just started on an experiment in the hog business, that is this, if it don't injure the dam I am going to produce if possible four litters of pigs to be farrowed by this sow in less than twelve months. This is something I have never heard of in all my life and I am now working on the test. I have on my record one litter of five pigs which were farrowed December 18, 1912, and I shall publish in this paper each day every litter from this young sow with her first litter and, by the way, if nothing won't hinder me or fall in my way I wish to exhibit a record of what can be done in this line of swine raising that may be a world's record and have

all of her ancestors at the end of the test. I will also keep a correct record of her breeding and farrowing of each three litters yet to be born to accomplish this test to an end.

G. W. JOHNSTON.

December 23, 1912.

## SWEET CLOVER—WINTER SOWING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We again remind our friends who are interested in sweet clover that now is the time to actively begin sowing sweet clover. Four years ago the 24th of December we bought this, our present home, a sorrowful looking, washed out farm indeed. But in the very first part of January our men were busily sowing sweet clover, putting in over one hundred dollars' worth of seeds the first winter and each season following, until now we have the glorious weed all over our farm. No, we were not afraid to use the seed and now, presto, what a change.

It is now a dairy farm and new buildings will go up. Our dairy isn't large as yet, but no matter, we will not be idle. In this case we will let the grass grow under our feet so we may graze stock. A few more years can work wonders in the way of increased stock. Cattle soon grow up. We cordially invite correspondence.

MRS. J. T. MARDIS.

## UNPROFITABLE FARMING AND THE REMEDY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The great drouth of 1912 still remains unbroken, and stock water in many places is very scarce. The cotton crop turned out better than was expected in the early fall and is bringing a good price. But the sooner the people find out that this is a stock country and not a cotton country, the better it will be for the farmer and the land that he farms. In Baxter county and all over the Southland continual cropping of cotton has robbed the soil of its fertility. And to take an old wornout cotton field and make a living on it is a serious problem, and many men will fall in the attempt and become disgusted with farming and move to the city and work for wages. Old worn out fields and abandoned farms tell only too well the work of the soil robbers of the past. How can those old fields be made to produce paying crops? If barnyard manure were available it would be a very easy task, but the average one-horse farmer has but very little barnyard manure to haul on his land. He might fertilize a truck patch but a field out of the question. The only solution that we see is to sow that old worn out land to cowpeas. The first crop might be a disappointment. But try to save seed enough to sow that same field to peas the second year and after land has been in peas two or three years you can sow clover seed with the assurance that you will get a stand of clover if the season is favorable, and when a farmer has fields of clover he can keep more stock and has more manure to put on his land and is on the road to success.

By all means grow more peas. I put in an acre of peas with a one-horse drill. They should have been cultivated for best results, but in the rush of work I neglected my pea patch, and while the crop was very light here, I will have several bushels of peas for seed. That acre was planted in apple trees this fall and the ground was in fine shape. I intend planting that acre back to peas next year. I expect to keep it in peas for four or five years and when I am sure it will be ready for clover and the soil will be in shape to grow apple trees that will produce fine apples. It certainly is very unwise to pay out money for fruit trees and then plant them on old worn out land and expect to grow mammoth red apples. A large wheat crop was owed here this fall. But the long continued

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drouth and freezing of nights has been hard on wheat. It looks bad now, and the late sown will certainly be a failure. Feed of all kinds is scarce and high. Hay \$15 a ton; corn 65 cents, oats 60 cents.

There has been considerable plowing done for spring crops, and while we have had two hard years, our farmers are hoping that the tide will turn the coming year. There has been great activity among the sheep and cattle men this fall and many car loads of stock have been shipped out. Two hundred head of three and four-year old steers went out on one train. They were shipped to a distiller in Kentucky, where they will be fattened for the market.

The fruit crop was immense this year. We had peaches from the middle of June to the first of November, and the apple orchards that were sprayed and cared for were loaded with first-class fruit. I frequently get inquiries concerning government land in this country. The good land was taken up years ago and the government land that is subject to homestead is mostly grazing land and the most of it is rough and rocky, all right for goats, but no good for farming.

Baxter Co., Ark. W. A. ERWIN.

## LOCAL MAN CHOSEN.

As Writer On One Country's Leading  
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Charles D. Lyon, of this township, has accepted a position with the editorial staff of the RURAL WORLD, one of the best known agricultural publications in the middle west. Mr. Lyon for the past sixteen years has been a contributor to that journal, and the selection made now comes as a signal honor of his ability in this special line of work. Mr. Lyon during the past several years has furnished many valuable articles upon different subjects for the leading agricultural papers of the country, and his wide acquaintance in different sections of the country as a lecturer gives him recognition as one of the country's leading authorities upon agricultural subjects. His friends here in Brown county are certainly pleased to note this appointment, and are certain that he will, in terms used by the journalistic fraternity, "make good" instantaneously.—News-Democrat.

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